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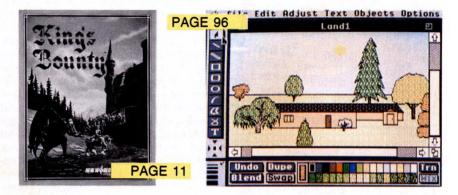


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THE MAGAZINE FOR APPLE II ENTHUSIASTS

JUNE 1990, VOL. 11, NO. 6



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Dear Readers:

We'd like to hear from you! Whether you have questions you need answered or you'd just like to share your thoughts on articles and issues, drop us a line.

Send your letters to: Letters, Nibble, 52 Domino Drive, Concord, MA 01742. (Letters may be edited for length.)

OLD DOS, OLD TRICKS?

► I just got a copy of the April 1990 Nibble, and felt compelled to write.

I have been an Apple II owner, user and enthusiast since 1982, and have owned and used II Plus, IIe, and IIGS systems both at home and at work. From the beginning, I, like many others, craved good information and publications, and Nibble was my overall favorite. Recently, however, there seems to be less and less relevant information in your magazine.

For example, in this issue, two of the feature articles (RAM Disk 3.3 and ProDOS Linker) relate all the way back to DOS 3.3. Please don't misunderstand - I am not condemning references to DOS 3.3 or the publication of articles relating to it. I am saying that this is certainly not anywhere near state-of-the-art, nor are the other articles in this issue.

For the past few years, there have been numerous "doom & gloom" stories circulating about the inevitable death of the Apple II line. I, for one, still believe the machine has a lot to offer. If, however, the publishers of magazines such as yours cannot promote its current (and future) capabilities, its death will most certainly be inevitable. A II Plus running DOS 3.3 simply cannot stand up to the newer

MS-DOS and Macintosh systems with megs of memory, windowed environments, faster processors, and so on.

The IIGS has incredible possibilities. With the addition of memory and accelerators, these grow further. There are currently rumors of a 20MHz 65816 CPU being considered. These are the hopes of all real II users. Applied Engineering's PC Transporter allows running MS-DOS on an Apple: this should not be considered as taking a step away from the II, but rather recognition of the fact that the world is demanding more ability to exchange information with other systems, and have more compatibility with them. My dream machine would be an enhanced IIGS running at 20 MHz, with lots of memory and a 386-based Transporter. I'd love to see Unix or some other multiprocessing operating system running on the 65816. Without the dreams to spark interest and development such a machine will never exist. In the old days, Apple II users felt nothing was impossible.

I feel it is the responsibility of publications such as yours to seek out and promote such ideas, spark new interests, and encourage development. Face it, DOS 3.3, like the 128K Macintosh, floppy-based MS-DOS, and radios using vacuum tubes, is history. If the Apple II does survive, it will be through growth - not by clinging to past memories, no matter how fond of them we may be.

> James A. Westlake San Jose, CA

DOS 3.3 may be "history" in some books, but it is still a simple, reliable operating system. As you may know from reading past Viewpoint columns, the entire Nibble accounting and order entry system runs under DOS 3.3 on a Corvus hard disk network.

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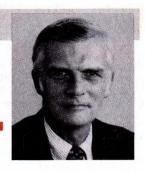
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MGAD

The Apple II: Stay Tuned . . .



fter more than two years of virtual invisibility, the Apple II is coming into sharper focus. This has been stimulated by:

- Wall Street, which hammered Apple Computer's stock earlier in the year for the company's neglect of the low-end personal computer market.
- Numerous letter-writing campaigns by you concerned Apple II owners who have felt ignored, alienated, and orphaned.
- Sharply declining sales of the Apple II.

The convergence of these market forces set the stage for a series of open and candid communications between Apple Computer and the developer community. Late last year, I joined the board of the newly formed Apple II Developers Association to participate in those meetings with Apple. The other members of the ADA board are:

- Barney Stone, president of Stone Edge Software
- Roger Wagner, president of Roger Wagner Publishing
- Bob Hardman, vice-president of Applied Engineering
- Tom Weishaar, president of A2-Central
- Mark Simonsen, vice-president of Beagle Bros
- Paul Boule, publisher of InCider.

The members of the group have one important thing in common: We all make our living in the Apple II market. Over the months, a number of position papers, informal communications, and direct meetings with Apple have sharpened the issues and strategies that are important to the future of Apple Computer and the Apple II.

SOME REALITIES

Apple Computer clearly understands that Apple II owners feel frustrated and neglected. Apple also understands that both developers and consumers have made a massive investment in software for the Apple II. And Apple realizes that it is simply not good business to develop a reputation for orphaning a major customer constituency.

At the same time, Apple has an obvious dilemma. The bulk of new software and applications are being developed for the Macintosh. Furthermore, *if* Apple can develop and introduce a low-cost color Macintosh on a timely schedule, there are undoubtedly large economies of scale in adapting the Macintosh *engine*

to serve the low-end market. In everything from production, to parts, to training, to promotion, a single engine is the conceptual ideal.

Unfortunately, we live in a less-than-ideal world. IBM, Tandy, and the clone manufacturers are attacking Apple's traditional markets with a vengeance. IBM upped the ante in January with a stated intention of bundling the Trackstar 128e card with its PS/2 to provide Apple II compatibility in the education market.

STRATEGIC DILEMMAS

The Apple II's performance has been steadily increasing, largely through the efforts of third-party developers. Applied Engineering's TransWarp III and Zip Technology's Zip Chip boost the Apple II processing performance up to eight times. Apple's most recent announcement is a high-speed SCSI card that improves disk access performance by up to 10 times. It comes with drivers for standard hard disks and Apple's CD-ROM drive; Apple is creating drivers for other SCSI devices, like scanners and tape drives.

Apple II performance improvements haven't been limited to hardware. Roger Wagner's HyperStudio has made significant inroads into the education market. More important, it has proved that hypermedia and the Macintosh user interface can be effectively implemented on an Apple IIGS. And if HyperCard for the Apple IIGS becomes a reality, it could spark a revitalized market interest in the IIGS.

A low-cost Mac faces the difficult challenge of providing a cost-effective alternative to a system that already exists and gets the job done — the Apple II.

GETTING THE ACT TOGETHER

In late March, Michael Spindler, Apple's new president, acknowledged in his first major speech that "we have to really get our act together and figure out what we're going to do with the Apple II." Apple Computer is realistically keeping its options open while it tries to mend fences with its Apple II customer base. Here are some realities:

- Two champions of the Apple II have been named within Apple Computer: Jane Lee, Manager of Apple II Product Marketing, and Nancy Stark, Manager of Apple II and Peripheral Marketing.
- Apple knows that its reputation in the Apple II market has become tarnished and that Apple II

continued on page 7

WELCOME TO NEW READERS

Welcome to Nibble magazine, one of the most interesting and useful publications available for Apple owners. Nibble publishes an outstanding collection of valuable Applesoft BASIC and other applications that you can type and run right from the magazine. And every application is supported with an article that shows you, step-by-step, how to put the project into your Apple II and how it works — even if you know nothing about programming!

If you're new to computing, however, you may find the world of programs a bit confusing at first. If this is the case, perhaps the best advice would be to spend some time with the manuals that came with your computer. Once you understand how to get Applesoft BASIC up and running, you'll be surprised at how easy it is to enter programs into your Apple. It's always a good idea to start small, with a short BASIC program. Don't forget to review the Typing Tips in this issue as well.

THE BASICS...

Applesoft BASIC is built right into your Apple II. You can type in and run BASIC programs without using your disk drives at all, but if you want to save your programs for later use, you'll need to follow the instructions in your owner's manuals to get BASIC and the disk operating system up and running.

Once you do, you will most likely see a "]" character, called a *prompt*. When you see the prompt, your computer is waiting for you to tell it what to do next. You can:

- Type commands from the disk operating system (e.g., CATALOG)
- Type commands in BASIC (e.g., PRINT 36*42)
- Type in a BASIC program line (e.g., 10 INPUT NAME\$,ADRS\$)

All BASIC programs consist of a sequence of numbered program lines. The program lines consist of a line number followed by one or more BASIC statements separated by colons. For example,

20 FOR I = 1 TO 5: PRINT CHR\$(7): NEXT I

To enter a program, start with the first numbered program line and type it in — including the line number itself — exactly as it appears in the listing. Though a program line may span several printed lines in the listing, do not press Return (the Return key) until you have typed the entire program line. Repeat the process with the next program line, and continue until you have entered them all.

To enter the program in Listing 1, follow this sequence:

 Make sure the Caps Lock key is down.
 Type NEW and press Return to erase any program lines that may already be in memory.

- 3. Type line 10 exactly as it appears, pressing Return after typing the last word in the line ("BELL").
- 4. Repeat this process for lines 20-305. Type SAVE RINGER and press
- 5. Type SAVE RINGER and press Return to save the program on disk under the name RINGER.
- Type RUN and press Return to start the program. If you entered each line correctly, you should hear a bell ring five times.

LISTING 1

10 REM RING THE BELL 20 FOR I = 1 TO 5: PRINT CHR\$(7): NEXT I



...AND BEYOND

In addition to BASIC, Nibble also publishes programs written in machine language, the Apple's own internal language. Machine language may at first be intimidating, but you do not need to know all about it in order to use it and harness its power and lightning-quick speed. Nibble articles have special instructions for entering and saving machine language programs.

Often, programmers use what is called an assembler to translate assembly language into machine language. Assembly language is slightly more English-like and readable than machine language, which appears to be nothing more than hexadecimal numbers, or hex codes. Hex codes are usually two-digit numbers, with the letters A through F included as digits (e.g., 01, 23, 5F, and EE are all valid hexadecimal numbers).

If you have an assembler, you can type in the assembly language (or source code) listings in an article. If you don't have an assembler, you can enter the machine code directly into your computer. Machine language listings have lines that consist of a three- or four-digit hex number followed by a colon and several two-digit hex codes separated by spaces. For example,

300:A2 05 20 DD FB CA F0 03

Listing 2 is a short example of a machine language program in a format that we publish in *Nibble*. The following step-by-step instructions show you how to load it into your Apple and run it.

- 1. From the "]" screen prompt, type CALL -151 and press Return to switch into the System Monitor. You should now see a screen prompt, "*" (followed by the blinking cursor).
- 2. At the cursor, type

300:A2 05 20 DD FB CA F0 03

and press Return. Be sure to include the spaces between the pairs of hex characters. You have just entered the first line of the machine language program.

3. At the prompt, type the next line, 308:4C 02 03 60

and press Return. This is the second and last line of the machine language program.

4. Now press the Control and C keys together, followed by Return to go back to the familiar "]" prompt.

5. To save the machine language program as a binary disk file, type

BSAVE RINGER.BIN, A\$300, L\$C

The A\$300 is the hexadecimal address in memory where the program resides. It corresponds to the 300 that you used in the first line of the program. The L\$C specifies the length of the program, which contains 12 pairs of hexadecimal characters (\$C is the hexadecimal equivalent of 12).

LISTING 2

300:A2 05 20 DD FB CA F0 03 308:4C 02 03 60

To run the program, type CALL 768 and press Return. This causes your Apple to begin running the machine language program at memory location 768 (which is the decimal equivalent of \$300 hexadecimal). You should hear the bell ring five times each time you type CALL 768.

In this column, we have instructed you to press Return after typing a statement or a command. With the programs in the magazine, however, we do not include the Return instruction. Assume that you need to press Return at the end of each program line.

FIRST AID

To help you avoid typing mistakes, Nibble has developed the Checkit system, which alerts you of any typing mistakes you might make. The Typing Tips section explains Checkit and also has information about our Technical Support Department, which is devoted to helping you get your Nibble programs up and running.

VIEWPOINT continued from page 5

owners are a concerned and articulate group. The company intends to continue selling, supporting, and servicing the Apple II for the foreseeable future. It acknowledges the strategic importance of the Apple II in key markets like education.

• Apple is supporting Apple II sessions at the Worldwide Developer's Conference in May and the A2-Central Developer's Conference in July.

• Apple will become more diligent in including references to the Apple II in its press releases.

• User groups will become an increasingly important part of future Apple II promotional events. Applefest-type conferences will be smaller, but will probably appear with more frequency in different regions of the country under user-group sponsorship. Notable examples are the National Apple User Group Conference recently held in Chicago, and the AZApple Fiesta to be held in Arizona.

STAY TUNED...

It's pretty clear that Apple is going to try like crazy to develop a low-cost color Macintosh (LCM). But it's also apparent that an LCM has a tough hill to climb, and it's unlikely to come soon. An LCM will have one additional challenge. Apple II software compatibility. No one will confirm any development effort in this area, but software compatibility is an obvious necessity to make a low-cost Macintosh an effective competitor in the low-end market - particularly in education. If nothing else forces Apple II compatibility, the requirement for meeting technical bid specifications in education proposals will be the stimulus. And this is a requirement that IBM and Tandy can now meet.

It's really a shame that Apple Computer still underestimates the Apple II as a competitive system for a broad spectrum of applications. But there are encouraging signs. The Apple II does have its champions. The issues are no longer being ignored. Apple Computer is showing for the Apple II user community. Future decisions will be conscious, considered decisions influenced by financial and market realities.

The bottom line is that there won't be any cataclysmic changes in the short term. Apple still has to define an effective strategy and product line for the low-end market. And the Apple II is still alive and kicking. Stay tuned...

Meke Harvey

Mike Harvey **Publisher/Editor**



Seatbelts Suggested

Buckle your seatbelts for TransWarp III. More than eight times as fast as the IIe's native speed, with upgradeability to more than twelve times as fast! Frankly, we're obsessed with keeping your Apple II going at maximum speed and TransWarp III for the Apple IIe, II + and II is the latest result.

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■Classic Desk Accessories explores the structure and operation of these utilities. Sandy Mossberg also provides GSInfo, a CDA that keeps you posted on your system's inner workings.

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PRODOS LIBRARY 2

Get a grip on your ProDOS files!

■ ProDOS TYPE Command gives you a quick, simple command for printer or displaying the ASCII version of any file. Simply enter TYPE: filename in immediate or deferred mode. To interrupt the output, you just press the Escape key.

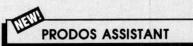
■ ProDOS-DOS 3.3 Doubleboot lets you boot ProDOS or DOS 3.3 from a single disk. You can choose the system each time you boot up, or have Doubleboot automatically load one system by default. You must own both DOS 3.3 and ProDOS in order to create the Double-boot system.

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to reincarnate files inadvertently wiped off your disk, even if they were buried in a subdirectory.

DomniType is a new ProDOS command that quickly shows you the contents of BASIC programs, as well as text, AppleWorks, and other files.

addition to ProDOS that copies entire directories with a single command. Move a directory of files from one volume to another quickly and easily, or load or clear your RAM disk by issuing a single command. You can speed up file transfer and hard disk backup, easily change the directory of your RAM disk, and selectively transfer only the latest version of your files.

any program from any directory when you boot up. Just make sure your program's name conforms to standard ProDOS rules and the pathname is 64 characters or less, and you will never again have to memorize what each startup program does or keep them in the top level of the directory.

■Screen Print Command installs directly into ProDOS, giving you a handy way to print the contents of your text screen.

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Where can you get answers to all your Apple questions?

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My Apple IIc utilities have something called a PIN number that is used to set the serial port. What is this, and how do I set it in my own programs?

PIN stands for "Peripheral Identification Number," which is a system devised by Apple for condensing the various peripheral port settings into one phrase, so to speak. The numbers in the PIN value represent an entire combination of individual settings. For example, you may have seen communications programs that tell you that the parity setting is "8N1." This translates to "8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit." Without digressing to what this specifically means, suffice it to say that 8N1 is just a condensed abbreviation for the combined settings. The PIN value works the same way. There is not a hardware register in the IIc that this value is POKEd into. Rather, it is just a quick way of entering a group of values into a specific utilty program that in turn sets the various parameters in the serial port. So, what does the abbreviation mean? The PIN value is a 7-digit code, where each position has the meaning shown in Table 1.

For a printer at 9600 baud, for example, the likely PIN number is 1561111. This tells the serial interface in the computer to be in the printer mode at 9600 baud, with a data protocol of 8N1 (8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit), and no echo of printed characters to the screen. The serial card will not add a line feed to each carriage return (the printer is probably set to do this automatically), and the serial port will not truncate lines at 80 characters (or any other value).

Note that this system is not specific to any particular computer, not even the Apple. Anybody that wanted to use this code could accept these definitions for the PIN value. In practice, the PIN seems to be used only by the Apple IIc, and requires a utility on the System Utility disk to take the PIN number and actually send the correct commands to the serial port to make good the desired settings.

If you want to use a PIN value in your own programs, you have to write a routine to take each character of the PIN string and send a specific command to the serial port.

continued on page 90

Roger Wagner is the president of Roger Wagner Publishing Inc., the publisher of MouseWrite and the Merlin Assembler, and the author of Assembly Lines: The Book and Apple IIGS: Assembly Language for Beginners.



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IT'S BETTER TO FEEL GOOD!

lot of important ingredients go into the recipe of a great game. You can simmer it with plots and puzzles, baste it with action, and even present it complete with mouthwatering graphics. But unless you include the type of user-interface, the gamer's controls, that can be quickly learned and almost instinctively used then you have just designed a steak without any sizzle.

This month's three games all address the problem of how to make a game "feel" to the gamer in different, and rather unique, ways. All are successful to one degree or another and, even better, they all look as good as they feel. And even comedian Billy Crystal ("It's better to look good than to feel good!") couldn't find fault with that!

A Bountiful Pleasure -

King's Bounty from New World Computing is an adventure game that I found I just couldn't stop playing. Unlike so many complex adventure games on the market, here's one that doesn't require the same mental effort to play as to learn College Physics. But the game itself is as deep, as rich in detail, and as convoluted in plotted concepts as the best of its rivals. But in the manner of play, it towers over most of the field.

First, let's get the plot out of the way. In this game, you are a hero who must recover good King Maximus' Scepter. The Scepter was stolen by the dragon Arech, the demon King Urthrax Killspite, and their assorted evil minions. With the Scepter out of his hands, King Maximus is sick, dying. And the land too is dying as more evil creatures begin to appear.

It's the kind of plot that could seem either really laughable or really interesting depending on the rulebook and scenario. This particular rulebook is written in a very nice prose style. Even better, it has been written by someone who knows mythology. The story has an intriguing depth. Readers

Neil Shapiro is founder and Chief Sysop of CompuServe's MAUG. Write to him at MCU Inc., P.O. Box 520, Bethpage, NY 11714.



who know of such things as Odin's Staff, The Wounded King, The Wasteland, and other myths will nod their heads as they read this latest rendition. Other readers will find themselves simply drawn in.

But the greatest story in the world would be nothing if the game could not be well played. In this case, a classic story and a perhaps soon-to-be classic game go hand- in-hand.

Controlled by keyboard, play is very simple. You move your party on an onscreen map of the world, continent by continent. Of course, your party is not the measly five or six adventurers of other games. In King's Bounty, entire armies accompany you.

The size of the armies depends on your leadership abilities; the better they are, the greater the size of the armies that will follow you. As you move about, you recruit archers and pikemen, militia, peasants, and such things as ogres and dwarves, orcs and elves to join you in your quest.

Your quest takes you from castle to castle in an attempt to capture all of Arech's henchmen (henchthings?) and to find the Scepter. Each time you capture an evil one, you get another piece of a map to show you where the Scepter is. You have, depending on game difficulty, a certain number of game days to find the Scepter.

Magic spells can be used (some character classes are better than others) while both adventuring and in combat.

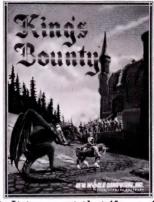
The evil ones hang out in various castles; you will want to "lay siege" to these castles to capture them. Thus, combat can happen in the open or in a castle. But, either way, it is done by tactically moving icons that represent your armies onscreen. Each icon is a

little, animated representation of the type of being depicted — from scaly orcs with huge bows to fairytale-like sprites. The manual carries long and very detailed tables that allow you to plan your battles as to which type of army is better than another, what results to expect, and the like. There's no reason to have to start this game fifty times before knowing what you are doing.

And, hurray for automapping! As you move, the game keeps track of all the terrain, castles, towns, and recruiting spots that you have discovered. Of course, those who enjoy graph paper need not ever access the function but, for people like me, it's a welcome addition.

The only thing I found in the game that I considered a design flaw is that it's a bit too easy to go after the baddies. When you go into a town you get a "contract" on which bad 'un to go after. For example, my first contract was on Hack The Rogue. So, I went

from castle to castle looking for him. I stumbled on some of his friends, but my contract was for Hack. But, later, I discovered a quirk of getting a con-



tract. It turns out that if you simply go to a town and keep asking you can sequentially cycle through different contracts. So, if you stumble onto Caneghor The Mystic while looking for Hack The Rogue, just go into any nearby town and change contracts! Also, as mentioned, much of the game's basic appeal lies in the seriousness with which famous myths are treated and have been incorporated into play. So, I wish the programmer had not given in to humor in the naming of a few places such as Castle Kookamunga. I don't like when a game expects you to believe in it, and yet laughs at itself unexpectedly.

Still, how high would I rate King's Bounty? About as high as the tip of a double-handed broadsword brandished aloft by a tall giant! The game is a wonderful introduction to role-playing and is also deep enough to satisfy the most advanced dungeoneer. I give it my highest recommendation.

King's Bounty is available for the Apple IIe w/128K RAM from New World Computing, Inc., 2031 Ventura Blvd., Suite 200, Woodland Hills, CA 91364; (818) 999-0606. Includes disk, manual. Color monitor recommended. Please circle 120 on Reader Service Card

Is It? It Ys! ~

The Ancient Land of Ys from Kyodai blends the idea of a role-playing game with the action and reflex excitement of arcade-style gaming. It's a new "feel" to adventuring that, I think, will find many enthusiasts.

It starts off in a town, as do many adventure games. There you use your joystick or keyboard to move about, talking to people and buying various supplies before setting out on your quest.

Your quest in this game is to recover the Six Books of Ys hidden by the evil wizard, Malificus. The books hold a secret, that secret being the magic metal Kureria. Find the books, and obtain the secret.

Of course, there are a lot of creatures out to stop you! How many? Remember how scientist and TV personality Carl Sagan would soulfully recite the term "bill-yuns and bill-yuns of stars?" Well, there are "bill-yuns and bill-yuns" of battles awaiting you in this wonderfully deadly land of Ys!

You fight creatures basically by bumping into them. Run into them, pounce on them, meander into them — but don't run into them head-to-head. The first few hours I played this game, I was toast! But then I realized that coming up behind one of the creatures before butting into it, circling underneath, and generally being a sneaky ol' gameplayer was the best way to pro-



long my onscreen life.

And, it's good that the first creatures are as plentiful and as relatively easy as they are. After a while, once you get the hang of the game, you will begin to get cocky. You will feel like someone in size 10 boots stomping on ants at a picnic.

But the game's no picnic all the way through. The first time you enter a place like the Silver Mine, you'll be in for quite a shock. In fact, I'm not sure I want to ruin the surprise here. So, skip the next paragraph if you don't want a hint of sorts.

Occasionally, you are going to find what are called in the arcades "boss" creatures. These are very large opponents as compared to the run-of-themill smaller, knock-into-'em-whocares? variety. If you just bump your way into a Boss creature, good night Nurse! When you come up against a Boss, be sure that you save your game first. You will almost definitely be killed in the majority of battles that

you fight against such creatures. Luckily, the save game feature works here. The key in such a fight is a two-pronged tactic of evade and attack. Most of your time will be spent in evasion. If a Boss touches you, it's like a flame touching a moth. But if you can continue to evade, there will be times when you can quickly dart in and leap up from below the creature. Remember, it seems that only shots from below have much effect on the creature's health. So, completely forget any sort of frontal assault here!

Besides the arcade feel, there are also a lot of adventure-type puzzles to think over. For example, you will find chests that you will not be able to get to until you put two and two together and figure out what an item of equipment is for. And, you will have to visit various places before other places in order to obtain keys and the like.

All in all, the Ancient Land Of Ys is a most interesting addition to the genre of role-playing. It shows that you really can successfully combine arcade play with adventuring. Of course, like any arcade game, you may find it more frustrating to the beginner than the usual adventure. But, persevere and develop your skills. The payoff is an enjoyable game with its own unique and outstanding feel!

The Ancient Land Of Ys is available for the Apple IIGS from Kyodai, 58 Mitchell Blud., San Rafael, CA 94903; (800) 521-6263. Includes two disks, manual.

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A Fiery Finish

Firepower from Microillusions is an arcade tank battle with a few differences. For one thing it can be played player against player as well as one-player against the computer. In fact, in two-player mode, both players do not have to be in the same room, or even the same country. Play can be over the phone lines using any Hayes-compatible 1200-or 2400-baud modem.

In dual-player mode, the screen is divided into two windows. If it is player against player, each person sees his or her tank and radar display. If you are playing against an opponent via modem, one half of the screen is your playing area and the other half contains a window with a very simple terminal (telecommunications) program.

When you play against the computer, the screen is a little odd-appearing in that only one-half of the screen is utilized. The other half is simply black. Frankly, I would much rather have seen the one-player mode expanded graphically to take full advantage of the screen size and the optional, two-player modes settling for the windowed modes.

Control of the tank is by keyboard, joystick, or mouse. However, I found the mouse control to be almost unusable. I simply could not get the tank to respond very well at all to mouse input. But with the joystick or keyboard, the game is fast and playable.

Essentially, the idea is to avoid the enemy tanks and helicopters and to shoot them before they shoot you. Also, many of your soldiers are kept captive in buildings. Shoot the buildings and they run out to your tank; you must give them a ride back to the first-aid station.

Unfortunately, the little soldiers are just brown dots. I can't understand this as, in just a 48K machine, Broderbund in their classic game of Choplifter made quite personable little animated figures to rescue in much the same type of scenario.

Another drawback is there is no manual included! The instructions are just on disk and cannot be printed out. So, as you cannot refer to them during gameplay, it may call for some extra pregame readings onscreen.

But, even with the above problems, I found Firepower to be a very interesting and easy to play and "get into" game. It's one of the best ways around to take your IIGS "to the arcade."

Firepower for the IIGS (768K) is available from Microillusions, P.O. Box 3475, Granada Hills, CA 91394; (818) 360-3715. Includes disk but no manual (see above). Supports joystick, mouse, or keyboard and will utilize a modem for off-site play.

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SPECIAL NOTE: In a previous column, I reviewed Qix for the Apple IIe from Taito. I mentioned that the display made play a bit difficult as it was hard to distinguish some of the enemies (the "sparks"). Well, the new IIGS version is super! If you have a IIGS and have been waiting for Qix — go for it!

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the PAIN of typing Apple programs!

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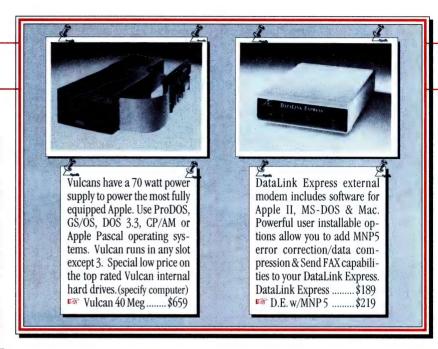
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DESKTOP DERRING-DO

■ Publish It! version 3 offers a host of new features, including: color printing capability, faster keyboard response time, improved graphics importing, increased PostScript support, AppleWorks 3.0 compatibility, Super Hi-Res image importing capability, PrintShop IIGS and Newsroom Graphics compatibility, and Cut, Copy, and Paste Groups. Upgrades to the new version will be available to all registered users for \$30. Otherwise, Publish It! 3 costs \$129.95. Timeworks, 444 Lake Cook Road, Deerfield, IL 60015; (708) 948-7626. CIRCLE NUMBER 150

THE KEYS TO HAPPINESS

■ The OmniMac Ultra offers you a PCstyle keyboard for the Apple IIGS. Among its many features are dual sets of function keys -12 function keys on the left side and 12 across the top. The keyboard also has F13 print screen, F14 scroll lock, and F15 pause keys. The cursor-control keypad has arrow keys laid out in a comfortable diamond pattern instead of the commonly found "inverted T" shape. When a key is pressed, there is an audible click and a slight resistance, and then it springs back up when released. Yet another feature included is Caps Lock, Num Lock, and Scroll Lock LED indicators located above the numeric keypad. The OmniMac Ultra costs \$159. Northgate Computer Systems, P.O. Box 4100, Plymouth, MN 55441; (800) 548-1993.



CIRCLE NUMBER 151

SPEEDY SCSI

■ Move information up to 10 times from the Apple II's faster between Apple IIs and microprocessor. The new card transfers peripheral devices such as hard disks and CD-ROM drives. The new Apple data on the IIGS at a II High-Speed SCSI Card provides the rate of 1MB per second, fastest data throughput available for and at .5MB per second on the Apple IIe and Apple IIGS at no the IIe. In addition to extra cost. The most noticeable DMA, the card features an improvement in speed is manifested in updated SCSI manager and very large files; the larger the file, the new firmware that also contribgreater the speed improvement. The ute to increased speed. The Apple speed improvement is mainly due to a II High-Speed SCSI Card costs new feature called direct memory \$129, the same price as its predecesaccess (DMA) data transfer. Data is sor. Apple Computer, Inc., 20525 Mariani Ave., Cupertino, CA 95014; (408) transferred directly between the computer's memory and the SCSI 996-1010. peripheral, with minimal interaction CIRCLE NUMBER 152

NETWORKS GO TO SCHOOL

To help educators understand the issues of computer networking, Scholastic Software has released a free 50page Scholastic Guide to **Educational Computer Net**works. Scholastic has over 50 network software products that run on AppleTalk, Corvus/Apple, and other networks. Scholastic Inc., P.O. Box 7501, 2931 East McCarty St., Jefferson City, MO. 65101; (800) 541-5513; in MO, (800) 392-2179.

CIRCLE NUMBER 153

POOLING RESOURCES

■ Watch tiny crab zoea getting caught in the stinging tentacles of the hydrozoan jellyfish. Marvel at hermit crabs trying out new shells in which to live. Spy on an octopus skulking for food and protecting itself with a jet of ink.

You don't have to travel to the North American sea coast. Just walk to your nearest Apple II, and Exploring Tidepools. Five fascinating activities are included in the program. Tidal Cycles helps students understand how tides are affected by the movement of the moon around the earth. East/West Tidepools allows students to compare and contrast West Coast tidepools with a typical New England tidepool. Students may also create their own tidepools within this activity. In Plankton Life Cycles, students gain greater knowledge of what happens to microscopic organisms brought in by the sea at the beginning of each tidal cycle. Who Eats Whom allows students to build food chains and webs of their own. And Reports/ Graphs lets students generate both line and bar graphs using data gathered in other Exploring Tidepools activities.

Exploring Tidepools costs \$75 and runs on the entire Apple II family; it includes two disks, backups, and a Teacher's Guide. Sunburst Communications, Inc., Pleasantville, NY 10570; (914) 769-5030.

CIRCLE NUMBER 154

MORE THAN AN ELEPHANT CAN REMEMBER

New from Chinook Technology is a user upgradeable 4-megabyte RAM card for the Apple IIGS and Apple IIe. It uses standard 1MB RAM chips and may be configured for 1, 2, or 4 megabytes of memory. The card is also DMA (Direct Memory Access) compatible, which means it will work with the new Apple II High-Speed SCSI Card. The RAM 400 costs \$159 configured with 1 MB, \$245 at 2MB, and \$417 at 4 MB. Chinook Technology, 601 Main Street #635, Longmont, Colorado 80501; (303) 678-5544. CIRCLE NUMBER 155

RAW DATA

Apple II software sales sliding

■ Statistics released by the Software Publisher's Association confirm what you may have deduced from the shelves of your Apple dealer...Apple II software is not a hot selling category. Overall Apple II software sales declined 28.8 percent in 1989 compared to 1988. In the same period, Macintosh sales increased 22.3 percent, and MS-DOS software was up 16.2 percent, and Commodore sales dropped 37.5 percent.

Using data from 152 software publishers, SPA estimates \$42.4 million in Apple II software sales last year. MS-DOS sales were \$698.5

Education software is the most lucrative category for Apple II publishers, grossing \$18.5 million last year. However, even this corner of the market lost out to MS-DOS sales of \$20.3 million. In comparisons to the prior year, Apple II education sales were down 12.9 percent, with Mac education up 31 percent and MS-DOS up 9.8 percent.

In other categories of software reported for the Apple II, annual sales declines were as follows: desktop publishing, 68.4 percent; graphics, 55.3 percent; recreation, 48 percent; word processors, 34.2 percent; other productivity, 27.6 percent; and integrated packages,

The SPA announcement focused on the MS-DOS and Macintosh markets and concluded "North American software sales are clearly

by Rich Williams

SHARE YOUR DB

What can a developer do when he revises a good program to make it a great program? Release the older version as shareware, with hopes of enticing people to purchase the new version. That's what has happened with DB Master 5.0, now available for a shareware fee of \$45 with a full instruction manual. This program is not by any means wimpy. It allows up to 200 fields per record, up to 250 characters per field, and files up to 10 megabytes, running on a hard disk or

floppies. All sorting and searching functions are available, including a powerful report generator. Those who register as shareware users will receive a special offer for the relational DB Master Professional, which retails for \$295. DB Master 5 and Professional will run on an enhanced Apple IIe, IIc, IIc Plus, IIGS, or Laser 128. Stone Edge Technologies, P.O. Box 3200, Maple Glen, PA 19002; (215) 641-1825.

CIRCLE NUMBER 156

A DISK WITH A VIEW

■ Kid-Leidoscope. a wide-ranging current events magazine on disk with accompanying four-page newspaper, is geared toward students in grades 3-8. Each issue will include a newspaper featuring articles of high interest to students of these grade levels. The first issue focuses on Wildlife, and introduces Kleid, the reporter. Kleid guides students through the issue exploring such topics as the rain forests, extinct animals, and the plight of the dolphins. Subsequent Kid-Leidoscope issues will cover Living in Space, Fitness, Money, and Dinosaurs. Through the end of the year, the first issue will cost only \$3 to cover shipping and handling. The cost per issue after that is \$19.95, which includes a doublesided disk and accompanying newspaper. A five-issue subscription costs \$79.95. Methods and Solutions. Inc., 3130 North Dodge Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85716; (602) 322-6365.

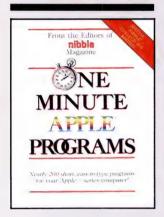
CIRCLE NUMBER 157

continued on page 90

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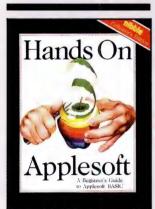
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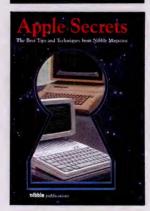
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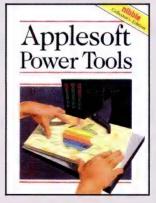
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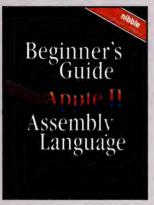
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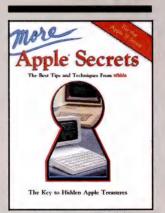
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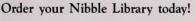
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MEMORY MASTER

Be the master of

your Apple's

memory

emory Master is an extremely versatile memory editor. It displays a block of memory in both hexadecimal (hex) and ASCII and allows you to edit both directly. You can insert or delete bytes anywhere, and Memory Master either moves the affected memory above the point where bytes are inserted or deleted or "relocates" that part and adjusts ad-

dresses and branches accordingly

throughout the entire program. It also provides a

search facility to examine memory for a specified key,

either a text string or a string of hex bytes. You

can also move or relocate

entire blocks of

memory, or fill memory with a speci-

fied byte pattern. And you can look at disas-

sembled code without leaving Memory Master. Memory Master runs under

either DOS 3.3 or ProDOS without modification.

Why do you need Memory Master? There may be any number of reasons — here are just a few examples:

J. Morris Prosser, 3157 Indian Village Rd., Pebble Beach, CA 93953. This program is compatible with DOS 3.3 and ProDOS.

 You have several short programs, running at various addresses, that you want to combine. Use Memory Master to relocate the segments.

 A program that you're writing keeps growing until it has reached an upper limit in memory. Use Memory Master to relocate it to a lower address.

3. You have several programs that run in the same space, and you would like to have them in memory at the same time. Use

Memory Master to relocate one or more of them.

4. You have typed in a machine-language program from a magazine article, but you have left out a few bytes or typed more one or bytes twice. Use Memory Master to insert or delete them.

5. You want to move, relocate, or edit a portion of memory for any reason. Use Memory Master to do it.

6. You want to look for a particular string of bytes as either hex bytes or ASCII characters. Find it with Memory Master.

7. You want to view a section of code to look for embedded text. You can see the text clearly with Memory Master.

8. You want to enter a hex dump published in a magazine.

You can do some of these things with an assembler/editor, but that is sometimes less convenient than merely BRUNning Memory Master. And if you don't have source code, you have to go to the trouble of generating it before you can reassemble the code at a different location.

USING THE PROGRAM

After BRUNning Memory Master, you enter ampersand (&) commands to use it. Acceptable forms of entry are "&\$XXXX" (where XXXX is a hex address), "&S" for the search function, and "&R" for the relocate/move function. Entering "&" alone or with any other characters following will result in an error message and a reminder of the acceptable forms. The search and relocate/move functions are available from the display mode as well as directly from Applesoft. To exit Memory Master, press Q.

You invoke Memory Master's different commands by entering various modes. The following section explains each mode.

Cursor Mode

When you call Memory Master with a hex address, e.g., &\$8000, a 128-byte block of memory is displayed on the screen in both hex and ASCII, with the address entered in the top line and a cursor at the top left of the display. The bottom of the screen contains a legend showing the various commands available. The ASCII display has all characters shown in normal mode, except that control characters are replaced with periods. The hex cursor is an inverse ">" and the ASCII cursor is an inverse display of the character at the cursor position — in the case of lower-case characters, the character at the cursor will be shown in inverse uppercase.

You can move the cursor in a number of ways. The I, J, K, and M keys (and the Arrow keys) move the cursor up, left, right, and down respectively. When the cursor reaches the right end of the line, the next entry of K or the Right-Arrow key causes the cursor to move to the left end of the next line down. The reverse action results from left moves. Up or down moves beyond the top or bottom lines of the display result in scrolling down or up as appropriate. For larger jumps, F (for forward) moves the display to the next 128 bytes, and B (for back) moves the display to the previous 128 bytes.

Hex Edit Mode

To get to the hex edit mode, enter H. A flashing cursor will appear and a new message will appear at the bottom of the screen. Entering hex digits now will replace the byte at the cursor position with the new entry, and the cursor will move to the right in position to edit the next byte. Entering any non-hex character will return to the cursor mode. This mode is particularly useful for entering code from a hex dump, since you can type in the bytes continuously, without entering spaces between bytes and without entering carriage returns. If you enter either of these, you will be returned to the cursor mode, since they are not hex characters.

Text Editing Mode

To get to the text editing mode, enter T. A message asking whether the high bit should be set or clear will appear at the bottom of the screen. Enter either S or C and the message will change. The cursor will also change to flashing. Typing any character except control characters will now cause the ASCII code for that character to replace the previous contents of the byte at the cursor position.

```
MEMORY MASTER
                                 INS/DEL MODE:
(C) 1990 MINDCRAFT PUBL
                                  UNSPECIFIED
Ø8ØØ:>ØØ ØØ ØØ E8 ØD DF 5Ø FF
                                        ...h. P
                                        . W. v.,
Ø8Ø8: Ø8 2Ø D7 1Ø
                      2Ø 76 12 2C
                                        .@, .@) . .
Ø81Ø: 83 CØ 2C 83 CØ A9 1Ø 85
       E1 A9 D1 85 E9 A2 Ø3 AØ
Ø818:
                                       a)Q.i
Ø82Ø: ØØ 84 E8 84 EØ B1 EØ 91
Ø828: E8 C8 DØ F9 E6 E9 E6 E1
                                          h.Ø1Ø
                                        hHPyfifa
Ø83Ø: CA DØ F2 2C 82 CØ 6Ø BA
                                       JPr, .@Ø:
.f.!."@)
Ø838: 86 E6 2Ø 21 ØB A2 4Ø A9
Ø84Ø: ØE 2Ø F5 11
                                        . u. .})
_".JØv]Ø
                      2Ø ØC FD 29
Ø848:
       DF A2 Ø5 CA 3Ø F6 DD 6Ø
Ø85Ø:
       Ø8 DØ F8 2Ø ED FD A9 Ø8
                                        Px m))
       48 BD 65 Ø8 48 86 E7 6Ø
Ø858:
                                        H=e.H.gØ
                      C1 5E 69 7F
Ø86Ø:
       D1 C5 C4 D3
                                        QEDSA î
       A6 87 20 E7 ØA A5 E4 85
                                         . g.%d.
Ø87Ø: EØ A5 E5 85 E1 2Ø 1B ØA
Ø878: 2Ø FD ØA 2Ø 97 Ø8 FØ EA
                                        Ø%e.a
                                         }. ..pj
CURSOR: I,J,K,M H)EX T)EXT R)ELOC
F)WD B)ACK S)RCH C)ONT L)IST Q)UIT
CTRL-I)NSERT CTRL-D)ELETE CTRL-R)ESET
```

Figure 1: Memory Master Menu

Entering a carriage return (or any control character) exits to the cursor mode.

Relocate/Move Mode

To access the relocate/move function, enter R. You will be prompted to enter the starting and ending addresses of the block of memory to be relocated or moved and the starting address of the new location (destination).

Relocation means that all internal absolute address references (i.e. JMP, JSR, LDA, BIT, etc. referring to addresses within the block of memory to be relocated) will be changed to the corresponding addresses at the new location. In the case of a relocation, the start and end addresses entered should be those of the normal (run) location, even if it has been loaded at (or moved to) some other address. Moving a block of memory does just that — moves (copies) it from one location to another without changing it.

If you select relocation, you will be prompted for the present location of the block of memory. A default address will be shown (same as the start address), and if it is correct you can press Return to accept it. Otherwise, enter the starting location. At this point you will be asked whether all or part of the program is to be relocated (data, text, etc. should be moved, not relocated). If you want to relocate only parts of the program, you will be prompted to enter the start and end address of each segment. As you enter segment addresses, use addresses at the original location, whether or not it is the running location. This makes it easier to determine the segment's new start and end addresses.

When there are no more segments to be relocated, enter a carriage return alone. You will now be asked whether the block should be moved to the new location. You may want to have it remain where it is, perhaps to be saved back to disk, if the new location is otherwise occupied at the time. (If you have selected a move only, of course, the move will be executed immediately, with no further inputs.) Following the relocation or move, the display will return to the hex-ASCII dump in cursor mode, starting at the destination address (unless the block has not been moved, in which case the display will begin with the original address). Note that the relocation operation will take place at the address given for the present location, whether or not the block is moved.

Insert Mode

To get to the insert mode, press Control-I. You will be asked for the end address of the program or data to be edited. The reason for this is that all bytes from the cursor address to the end address will be moved up one position in memory for each byte that is inserted, so the program needs to know the end address. You will then be asked whether to relocate or move the bytes above the cursor position. The meanings of relocate and move are the same as above, except that in the insert mode it is necessary to check and correct all internal branches as well as absolute address references. If you use the relocate mode, you will be asked for the start address of the program to be edited, so these references can be checked. You will notice also that the INS/DEL MODE indicator at the top right of the screen will change as appropriate.

You can insert or delete bytes anywhere, and Memory Master will adjust the code automatically.

Inserting bytes follows the same procedure as the hex edit mode, with any non-hex entry returning to the cursor mode. The contents of memory locations above the cursor position will be moved up as each byte is inserted, and addresses will be corrected, except that any addresses entered in the current insert operation will not be changed. The end address entered must be above the cursor position and the start address must be below the cursor position or they will not be accepted.

Delete Mode

To enter the delete mode, press Control-D. If during the session you have already entered insert or delete mode and you have not moved the cursor outside the start and end addresses that you specified at that time, you will not be prompted for addresses. Regardless, the text at the bottom of the screen will change, telling you that pressing the Space bar deletes the byte at the cursor position, while pressing Return or another control character exits to the cursor mode. No other keys will be recognized. The contents of memory locations above the cursor position will be moved as bytes are deleted, but addresses will not be corrected until you exit delete mode. If the deletion extends to the end of the program, you will be returned to the cursor mode automatically when the end is reached. The last byte of the program cannot be deleted in this mode.

Search Mode

To get to the search mode, enter S. The display will change and you will be prompted for a search key. This may be either an ASCII string or a string of hex bytes. ASCII strings will be converted to uppercase, and during the

search all bytes will be converted to uppercase normal for comparison. This means that any combination of upper-and lowercase, inverse, normal, or flashing can match the search key. If you want the search to be more specific, enter the hexadecimal equivalents as a hex search string.

Within the ASCII search key, you can use the asterisk (*) as a wild card for any character but the first and last. Hex search keys should be entered by first typing a dollar sign (\$) and then hex bytes with a space between bytes, just as when entering bytes in the System Monitor. "AA" is a wild card for hex search keys.

If Memory Master finds the search key, the display will change to the cursor mode, with the matching string starting in the top row and the cursor positioned at the beginning of the string. To search for the next occurrence of the search key, enter C (for continue). When there are no more matching strings found, you will be so informed. You will also be informed if the search key is not found in memory within the specified search range. The start and end addresses for the search mode are not affected by the cursor position.

Reset Mode

To get to the reset mode, enter Control-R. This will give you the opportunity to change the start address of the hex-ASCII display. Enter a carriage return alone if you don't want to change it. The reset mode also resets the INS/DEL MODE to "UNSPECIFIED" and clears the flags which indicate that the end address has been entered and the INS/DEL MODE selected. Note that when you enter R (for relocate/move) the INS/DEL MODE is reset to "UNSPECIFIED" just as with Control-R, but the start address of the screen display will depend on the addresses entered for the relocation or move. The reason for this is that some of the same pointers are used in the relocate/move process, the insert/delete modes, and the hex-ASCII display.

List Mode

The list mode is entered by pressing L. In this mode, a disassembly list is displayed. The list is similar to the disassembly list available in the System Monitor, except that it shows only 16 lines, it can be single-stepped by pressing the Space bar, and it can be paused and restarted by pressing any key except Escape, which exits to the cursor mode. The start address of the hex-ASCII display is not changed. There is an additional command available when first entering the list mode. If the first byte occurs in the middle of an instruction, the disassembly will not be correct. Pressing the Left-arrow key backs up the start of the disassembly list one byte each time, but this occurs only before any other keys are pressed. After another key is pressed, the Left-arrow will start and stop the listing like any other key.

Quit

For a clean exit from Memory Master, press Q while in the cursor mode. This will restore the normal reset vectors and the zero page locations used by Memory Master. This is the only way to exit without adverse effects on other programming.

Notes

The memory range \$C000 to \$C0FF is not real memory, but is used for "soft switches" that control screen displays, peripherals, and so on. For this reason, addresses in this range should not be displayed or searched. Memory Master skips over this range of memory, going directly from

\$BFFF to \$C100 and vice versa. It does not check for moves to this range, so be careful not to move anything there.

If the address range you specify for a search includes the range \$400 to \$7FF, you may get one or more indications that the search key has been found, but the search key may not appear in the listing. This is because that is the text screen memory, and the text screen is changing as the memory dump is printed, so that what was found there by the search routine may not still be there when the listing is displayed. It is impossible to guarantee a completely accurate dump of this range of memory.

You can search for ASCII strings or hex bytes, and wild cards can be included.

Once a search key has been entered, it remains in memory and will be shown as a default, so that entering a carriage return causes the same search key to be used. If you want to change the search key, just type it in. When the first character is typed, the line will be cleared and your input will be accepted. If there is no search key, one must be entered.

Initially, the range of memory to be searched is defined as \$0800 to \$BFFF, which will be shown as defaults. If you want to search through this range, press Return when prompted for start and end addresses. If the relocate/move function is used, these addresses will be changed, since the same pointers are also used for these functions. If you enter different values, they will be retained as the default addresses.

When using the insert or delete modes, you may be undecided as to whether to use relocate or move. If you are modifying a working program, you would normally use the relocate mode. Be careful to insert or delete complete instructions (including operands) during any single insert or delete operation. Otherwise the program may make incorrect changes during the relocation process.

If you have entered a program from a hex dump, as printed in a magazine for example, you will probably want to use the move mode for inserting bytes you have omitted or deleting bytes you have repeated. In this case, the addresses would be correct if all the bytes have been entered correctly. Be aware that if the program being edited contains text or other data, it may be changed in the relocation process. For such cases, it is a good idea to save the data segments separately, replace their memory locations with something that disassembles as a one-byte instruction (e.g., \$EA or \$00), then move the data back in after editing. You could leave the data in place while editing, then replace it later, but there is some danger that relocations following the end of the data portion will be done incorrectly.

Note that, in the insert and delete modes, you cannot enter an end address lower than the cursor position or a start address higher than the cursor position. There is no error message, but the bell will sound and the input will not be accepted. In addition, if the cursor is positioned outside the previously entered start and end addresses, new ones will be requested when the insert or delete mode is entered.

In the relocate/move function, the move portion is similar to that available in the Apple System Monitor, with one exception. The Monitor's move function cannot be used to move a block to a higher memory location if the two ranges overlap, because it moves bytes starting from the bottom, which would overwrite some of the bytes to be moved. This program does not have that limitation; it can move even a large block of memory up either many or a few bytes, since it checks the direction of the move, and if the move is up it moves bytes starting from the top. Because of the way the Monitor move function works, it can be used to fill a block with a particular repeated byte pattern. If you want to do this with the routines in Memory Master, enter "F" (for fill) instead of "R" or "M" when prompted.

Be very careful when using the relocate functions, either in the relocate/move mode or in the insert or delete modes, since the program can be severely damaged if the wrong addresses are entered or if the program contains text or data. It is always a good idea to have a backup copy before modifying a program.

When using any function other than the hex-ASCII display, it is possible to cancel the operation and return to the hex-ASCII display by pressing the Escape key whenever an input is expected. If you have started to enter a search key or an address and want to cancel it and start over, press Escape: the cursor will return to the beginning of the input line and the line will be cleared. Of course you can also back up with the Left-Arrow. If the cursor is at the beginning of the input line, or if only a single keypress is expected, pressing Escape will immediately return you to the hex-ASCII display. If you are in the relocate/move mode, pressing Escape before the relocation or move has been made will prevent the relocation or move. Of course, if you have already relocated segments of a program, the changes will not be reversed. In this case it is best to start over with an unmodified version of the program.

In any of the other modes, pressing Escape will return you to the cursor mode.

Control-Reset always returns to the hex-ASCII display, but the start address of the display may be unpredictable, since the pointers for the start address of the display are also used in the relocate/move function.

One area that should not be edited is the zero page of memory. Many zero page locations are used by Memory Master and the Monitor, and some of those used by Applesoft are not reinitialized when returning to Applesoft. Use extreme caution if you change any of these locations.

If you want to run an Applesoft program with Memory Master in place, it is a good idea to set HIMEM:32768 before doing so, especially if the Applesoft program does any string manipulation. The safest thing to do in any case is to BRUN Memory Master just before using it.

ENTERING THE PROGRAM

Type in the hex codes from Listing 1, and save the program with

BSAVE MEMORY MASTER, A\$8000, L\$14F2

Due to the excessive length of the source code for this program, we have chosen not to publish it. If you would like a copy of it, simply send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:

Nibble Memory Master 52 Domino Drive Concord, MA 01742

and we'll send the source code to you at no cost.

THE JUNE 1990 DISK CONTAINS THIS PROGRAM

If you'd rather not type in the listing for this program, you can buy it on disk, complete, free of typos and ready to run. Nibble's June 1990 programs are available on a single disk for an introductory price of \$12.95 from Nibble, 52 Domino Dr., Concord, MA 01742. Add \$2.50 for shipping/handling within the U.S. and Canada; \$7.50 for overseas air mail. Introductory price expires 8/31/90; after that date, the price will be \$16.95. See the Nibble Software Directory in this issue for ordering information. ORDER NO: W32

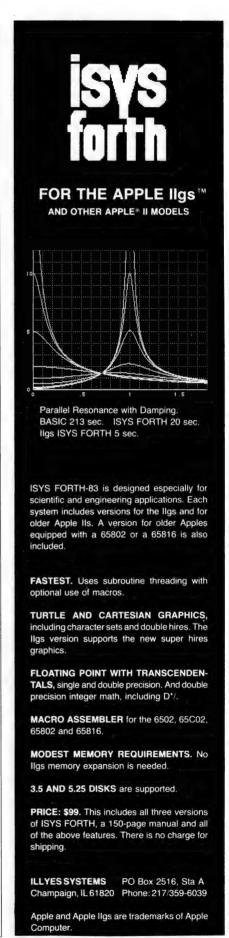
LISTING 1: MEMORY.MASTER

Start: 8000 Length: 14F2 76 8000:20 58 FF BA CA 18 BD 00 8008:01 69 1D 8D F6 03 E8 BD 3C 8010:00 01 69 ØØ 8D F7 03 98 A9 10 8018 AC 8D F5 03 4C D0 03 48 15 20 ED FD A2 27 40 8Ø2Ø:A9 R5 8028:D8 9D CA 94 CA 10 F8 A9 51 26 8030:00 85 DA 85 F5 85 F1 85 8Ø38:F2 85 E9 85 EA 85 DD 85 6D 8Ø4Ø:FC Α9 Ø8 85 DE 85 FD A9 8Ø48:FF 85 FE A9 BF 85 FF AD **3A** 8050:F2 03 CD F6 03 D0 07 68 63 8Ø58:2Ø B5 85 4C E9 8Ø 71 8D C6 8Ø6Ø:94 AD F3 Ø3 8D C7 94 AD **B4** 8068:F6 03 8D F2 03 AD F7 Ø3 83 Ø3 49 A5 8D F4 85 68 C9 24 FØ 8070:8D F3 03 **C8** B5 8078:20 F7 1 A 8080:C9 53 D0 03 4C EF 82 C9 5F 8088:52 DØ Ø3 4C CB 85 20 9E 1C **8**A 8090:87 2C F6 90 20 F8 8E 4C 8Ø98:5F 8D AØ Ø1 C8 B9 ØØ Ø2 8ØAØ:FØ 29 C9 B8 DØ F6 C8 B9 80A8:00 02 D0 FA 99 02 02 88 00 Ø2 99 Ø2 Ø2 C9 45 8ØBØ: B9 B8 80B8:D0 F5 44 99 ØØ Ø2 C8 Α9 27 99 ØØ Ø2 C8 A9 8ØCØ: A9 45 46 C1 8ØC8:99 ØØ Ø2 CØ Ø3 9Ø BF AØ 18 8ØDØ:FF C8 20 B1 00 F0 02 C₆ 09 80D8:80 99 00 02 D0 F3 AØ 00 3E 8ØEØ:20 D8 8D C9 39 FØ **Ø**5 DØ C3 8ØE8:A5 2Ø 7D 8D A2 F8 9A 20 DA 80F0:1C 88 20 AD 87 20 54 37 88 80F8:20 AE 88 C9 C9 F0 04 C9 74 F3 8100:8B D0 03 4C 94 81 C9 CA 81Ø8:FØ Ø4 C9 88 DØ Ø3 4C CF 8110:81 C9 CB FØ Ø4 C9 95 DØ 8118:06 20 BA 88 4C F8 80 C9 DE 8120:CD FØ Ø4 C9 8A DØ Ø3 4C 8128:05 82 C9 C8 D0 03 4C 1 F D4 8130:82 C9 D4 DØ Ø3 4C 8F 82 32 8138:C9 C6 DØ Ø3 4C 28 88 C9 B3 8140:C2 DØ Ø3 4C 3E 88 C9 D1 49 8148:DØ Ø6 2Ø 58 FC 4C 49 8150:C9 D3 DØ Ø3 4C EF 82 Ø6 8158:C3 DØ ØE A5 DB 85 3C Α5 4C B5 42 8160:DC 85 3D 20 BA FC 46 8168:83 C9 89 DØ Ø5 85 F1 AC. B3 8170:75 84 C9 84 DØ Ø3 4C 99 74 8178:84 C9 92 DØ Ø3 4C F1 88 F3 8180:C9 D2 D0 Ø3 4C **CB 85** C9 Α7 8188:CC DØ Ø3 4C EF 8D 2Ø 9E 8190:87 4C F8 8Ø A5 25 C9 04 E6 8198:BØ 27 20 89 38 A5 DD 99 27 A5 DE 81AØ:E9 Ø8 85 3C E9 90 81A8:85 3D C9 CØ DØ Ø2 C6 3D C3 81BØ:20 AD 87 20 35 89 A9 03 FF DR 81B8:20 5B FB 20 61 88 4C F8 88 C6 25 20 22 B4 81CØ:8Ø 2Ø 78 81C8:FC 20 61 88 4C F8 80 30 Α5 6B 81DØ:24 C9 Ø5 DØ 1F 20 78 88 A9 26 ΕE 81D8:A9 1A 85 24 85 F6 81EØ:A5 25 C9 Ø3 DØ Ø6 2Ø 27 68 96 81E8:89 4C 9D 81 C6 25 20 22 81FØ:FC 4C FF 81 20 78 88 C6 EΑ 81F8:24 C6 24 C6 24 C6 F6 8200:61 88 4C F8 8Ø A5 25 **B2** 20 3E 89 CE 82Ø8:12 DØ Ø6 4C F8 8210:80 20 78 88 E6 25 20 22 95 8218:FC 20 61 88 4C F8 80 20 FD 85 88 2C 2A 8220:23 89 20 9F 90 81 8228:20 F8 8E 20 30 89 20 87 88 20 5C 89 2B 8230:89 20 AE 90 42 8238:03 4C E2 82 48 E6 24 20 9E 8240:ED FD 20 AE 88 20 5C 89 8248:90 Ø8 68 C6 24 C6 24 25 4C 8D Ø1 Ø2 2Ø ED FD 8F 825Ø:E2 82 8258:68 8D ØØ Ø2 C6 C3 8D 8D 02 02 A0 40 8260:C6 24 A9 8268:00 20 D8 8D A5 3E 85 F9 **B7** 8270:24 F1 10 15 20 98 89 8278:BA 89 20 72 89 20 7D 20 RØ 7D 8D R3 8280:20 23 89 20 AD 87 4C 2B 84 6F 89 4C 31 82 2Ø 66 8288:82 20 ED 8290:23 89 20 85 88 2C 15 94 8298:20 F8 8E 20 0C FD C9 D3 **7B** 99 82AØ:DØ Ø4 A9 FF DØ ØD C9 C3 7C 82A8:FØ Ø7 C9 9B DØ ED 4C E9 82BØ:8Ø A9 7F 85 D8 20 85 88 Α7 82B8:2C 6A 90 D1 20 F8 8E 20 30 82CØ:89 2Ø 87 89 20 AE 88 C9 5D 82C8:AØ 9Ø 17 25 D8 85 F9 **B8** E6 82DØ:24 20 DA FD C6 24 C6 AB 24 CF 82D8:C6 24 20 6F A4 F6 89 40 82EØ:C4 82 20 23 89 20 86 8D 84 CB 82E8:A9 ØØ 85 F1 4C F8 8Ø A9 82FØ: 02 20 5B FB 20 8E FD Ø2 20 Ø1 82F8:42 FC A2 ØØ 86 EB A9 Ø2 8300:20 5B FB 2C 62 91 20 F8 83Ø8:8E A6 DA FØ 32 A5 24 85 24 FB 3Ø 10 B9 26 831Ø:EC ΑØ ØØ 8318:80 02 20 ED FD C8 CA DØ 84 51 8320:F6 A5 EC 85 24 DØ 18 Α9 9E 8328:A4 20 ED FD B9 80 02 20 8330: DA FD A9 AØ 20 ED FD C8 A2 8338:CA DØ F1 A5 EC 85 24 56 20 SE EØ ØØ DØ ØD A6 DA 52 8340:84 8348:DØ Ø6 2Ø 9E 87 4C FE 82 3D 59 8350:4C AA 83 AØ ØØ 84 DA AD BC 8358:00 02 C9 A4 FØ 1A 84 FB 8360:B9 00 02 C9 8D D0 03 4C 8368:AA 83 C9 СØ 90 02 29 DF 63 8370:99 80 02 C8 E6 DA DØ E8 28 00 C8 B9 00 Ø7 8378:85 FB AØ 52 8380:C9 8D DØ Ø3 4C AA 83 C9 8388:AØ DØ Ø2 FØ EF 20 D8 6C 8D 839Ø:C9 99 FØ ØA C9 C6 FØ F2 06 8398:20 9E 87 4C FE 82 A6 DA 68 83AØ:A5 3E 9D 8Ø Ø2 E6 DA RF 88 83A8:DØ D3 2Ø Ø2 8B A6 FC 86 79 52 83BØ:3C A6 FD 86 3D A6 FE 86 2F 83B8:3E A6 FF 86 3F E6 3E DØ ØF 83CØ: Ø2 E6 3F A6 DA 86 D9 AØ 83C8:00 A2 00 24 FB 30 3F 4B 83DØ:8Ø Ø2 C9 AA FØ 23 B1 3C

Ø8 83D8:C9 AØ 9Ø Ø8 C9 EØ 9Ø 14 2D 83EØ:29 DF BØ 1Ø C9 2Ø 9Ø ØC AD 83E8:C9 60 90 06 C9 80 B0 F2 83FØ:29 DF Ø9 8Ø DD 8Ø Ø2 DØ 83F8:23 C8 E8 C6 D9 DØ DØ 76 8400:5A 84 4C 1C 84 C8 E8 15 D9 8408:D9 DØ Ø3 4C 5A 84 RD 8410:02 C9 AA FØ FØ D1 3C 10 36 8418:EC 4C 1C 84 20 FC BØ BA 9B 8420:0A A5 3D C9 C0 D0 D2 8428:3D D0 98 24 EB 10 90 F6 17 49 8430:02 20 5B FB 20 8E FD 20 A5 В6 8438:42 FC 2C 21 92 20 F8 8F 8440:20 97 8B 4C E9 8Ø A9 Ø2 85 8448:20 5B FB 20 8E FD 20 29 845Ø:FC 2C C4 91 20 F8 8E 86 EB A5 AD 8458:3A 84 A2 FF CC 8460:85 DB A5 3D 85 DC 20 В5 8468:85 20 1C 88 20 AD 87 RΑ 8470:91 88 4C F8 80 20 98 89 17 CB 8478: A5 DF 85 E1 A5 EØ 85 E2 82 8480:20 23 89 20 A9 8B 20 8F 8488:8D 2Ø 85 88 A9 ØØ 85 D9 34 8490:2C 95 92 20 F8 8E 4C 2B 1B 8498:82 20 98 89 A5 DF 85 E7 84AØ: A5 EØ 85 E8 2Ø 58 8D 84A8:23 89 20 A9 8B 20 41 83 25 84BØ:9Ø Ø6 2Ø 9E 87 4C 84B8:20 30 89 87 89 20 20 53 ØØ 84CØ:88 2C Ø4 93 20 F8 8E F3 84C8:00 85 D9 20 30 89 20 87 C9 AØ 9Ø 1C 84DØ:89 2Ø AE 88 34 ØD 84D8:DØ F7 E6 D9 A5 DF 85 DB 84EØ:A5 EØ 85 DC AØ Ø1 B1 DB 84E8:88 91 DB A5 DB C5 EE A5 96 DØ 84E8:88 91 DB A5 84FØ:DC E5 EF E6 DB DØ Ø2 E6 **6B** 84F8:DC 90 E9 20 58 8D 20 41 8500:8D BØ 09 20 7D 8D 2Ø 4C CB 84 24 FØ 85Ø8:87 4D 8510:20 6B 8C 20 86 8D Α5 8518:EE E5 D9 85 EE A5 EF 2D D1 8520:00 85 EF 20 86 8D A9 aa 8528:85 E9 85 EA 4C F8 8Ø 20 88 24 EA 8530:9E 87 20 85 10 CØ 8538:08 2C AA 90 20 F8 8E **D9** 8540:06 2C 46 93 20 F8 8E Ø9 20 38 8548:97 8B 2Ø 3Ø 89 60 A5 חח 8550:C5 E3 A5 DE E5 E4 BØ 20 В1 8558:A5 E3 85 3C Α5 E4 85 3D 8560:A5 EE 85 3E A5 EF 85 3F 8568:A5 DD 85 42 A5 DE 85 Α1 43 FE 8570:AØ ØØ 2Ø 2C 4C E9 42 8578:38 A5 DD E5 E3 85 E1 F2 **A5** 8580:DE E5 E4 85 E2 18 A5 ØD 9A 8588:65 E1 85 DF A5 FF 65 F2 8590:85 EØ AØ ØØ B1 FE 91 DF ΑF 88 8598:A5 FC C5 FE A5 FD E5 80 85A0:A5 FE D0 02 C6 FF C6 C6 FF 49 85A8:A5 DF DØ Ø2 C6 EØ C6 85BØ:9Ø EØ 4C E9 8Ø 2Ø 39 FΒ 25 85B8:20 93 FE 20 89 FE F9 85CØ:FC 2C 21 8F 20 F8 8E E7 85C8: ØA 89 6Ø 2Ø ØA 89 A9 85DØ:85 F5 A9 Ø2 2Ø 5B FB ΕE 85D8:8E FD 20 42 FC 2C A3 2F 7D 85E0:20 F8 8E 20 02 8B A5 D4 85E8:85 E3 A5 FD FF 85 E4 **A5** AD 85FØ:85 EE A5 FF 85 EF A9 ØA 64 85F8:20 5B FB 2C 8D 93 20 F8 CØ 8600:8E 20 95 8D A5 3E 85 86Ø8:A5 3F 85 DE A9 ØC 20 5B 8610:FB 2C 5C 94 20 F8 8E 8618:00 85 FA 20 ØC FD ΑE C9 8620:FØ 15 C9 CD DØ Ø3 4C 4E 89 8628:85 C9 C6 DØ Ø3 4C 58 85 25 8630:C9 9B DØ D8 4C E9 8Ø 82 A9 3D 8638:ØE 2Ø 5B FB 2C E1 93 20 8640:F8 8E A5 24 85 EC A6 E3 80 8648:A5 E4 20 41 F9 FC. 85 A5 8650:24 20 95 8D 8A FØ ØR 67 A5 FB 8658:3E 85 E3 A5 3F 85 E4 38 8660:A5 E3 E5 FC 85 DF A5 E4 E4 8668:E5 FD 85 EØ A9 1Ø 2Ø 5B EE 8670:FB 2C 34 94 20 F8

29 8678:00 85 F4 20 0C FD C9 C1 27 C9 DØ Ø7 F1 8680 FØ FØ C9 F1 4C 8688 · DØ E9 80 85 64 20 3F 8690 : F4 A9 ØF 5B FB 20 F8 22 8698:FC 2C 52 94 20 8E 2C 51 86AØ:97 91 20 F8 8E 20 95 8D Ø1 86A8:8A FØ 35 **A5** 3E 85 **E3** A5 86BØ:3F 85 E4 2C AE 91 20 18 86B8:8E 20 95 8D A5 3E 85 C2 A5 9Ø C5 86CØ: A5 3F 85 EF **E3** 8F 86C8: A5 E4 E5 EF ØC 2C 86DØ:91 20 F8 8E 20 8B **B**1 86D8:91 86 20 **3A** 87 4C 91 86 **F3** 65 DF 85 A5 FC E3 A5 86FØ:18 42 18 FF ΕØ 85 E4 65 A5 FE C2 86E8:FD EE ØF A5 20 DF 65 43 86FØ:65 85 FØ A9 **3C** 86F8:85 EF **5B** FB 20 2C FD 2Ø FØ C7 8700:42 FC F7 93 F8 8E C9 EB 8708:20 ØC CE ØE C9 8710:D9 FØ Ø6 C9 9B DØ F1 DD 8718:12 A9 FF 85 FA 24 69 20 **3A** 87 24 FA 10 Ø2 8720:03 85 A5 E3 85 3C 8728:4C 4E 87 A9 873Ø:E4 85 3D ØØ 85 F4 4C **B6** A5 DD E5 FD A5 E4 E6 FF 38 DE FC E2 8738 · F9 80 E5 85 1F 85 874Ø:E1 A5 A5 4C **E**5 85 E6 F6 8748:E3 85 CØ AØ 2F 875Ø:FE Ø2 ØØ 14 DØ B1 8E F8 A6 EØ Ø2 F9 8758:E5 20 29 88 876Ø:DØ 2F 20 8D B1 E5 85 40 8768:E7 **C8 B1 E**5 85 E8 A5 **E7** A5 C5 4F 877Ø:C5 FC **E8** E5 FD 90 B1 8778:A5 E7 FE A5 E8 E5 8780:BØ 13 A5 **E7** 65 E1 03 E5 A5 E8 65 E2 **C8** 4A 8788:91 ØØ Ø3 20 879Ø:E5 EØ FØ 29 8D ΕØ 90 29 **B8** 60 8798 - 20 8D A9 AØ 6F 80 AA 88 DØ CA DØ F6 6Ø 87AØ : AØ FD 2C 30 2B A9 24 DD 60 87A8:CØ Ø2 97 20 ØØ 3C 85 85 8D 87BØ:5B FR A9 85 A5 30 A5 77 87B8:29 F8 30 C9 CØ DØ Ø2 6E 87CØ:85 DE E6 DE Ø5 87C8:A5 3C 18 69 Ø7 85 3E 87DØ:3D 69 ØØ 85 3F C9 CØ DØ **A7** E6 3D E6 3F 20 92 4C 87D8:04 ØØ A9 AØ 20 ED 58 87EØ: AØ DA FD 20 BA 64 87E8:3C 20 FC 2Ø 85 51 87FØ:F1 A2 E9 Ø2 4A F9 38 A5 87F8:3C Ø8 3C A5 3D E9 50 3D B1 3C Ø9 8800:00 85 80 C9 F1 AE EE A9 2Ø A5 13 A9 9Ø 6Ø 02 ED FD 8808:A0 RØ 34 25 20 10 8810:20 BA FC C9 AD 87 15 8818:12 DØ 20 14 8820:88 2C 8A 8F F8 8E 60 32 8828:18 A5 DD 69 8Ø 85 **3C** A5 F2 883Ø:DE 69 ØØ 85 3D 20 AD 87 CA 8838:20 54 88 4C F8 80 38 **A5** A5 DE DØ Ø2 8840:DD E9 8Ø 85 **3C** 85 3D C9 CØ E6 8848:00 A9 71 885Ø:3D 4C F2 8Ø Ø3 20 **5B** 24 Ø5 85 49 8858:FB A9 A9 91 C9 91 28 1F 85 24 28 3E A4 85 29 24 28 52 886Ø:F6 A9 A4 28 DF ED 3F B1 EØ 28 D2 8868:F6 90 8870:02 29 60 **4B** 91 A4 91 8878:A9 AØ A4 F5 F6 A9 24 85 60 14 EE 888Ø: A5 ED 20 85 Ø7 ØE 8888:5B FB A9 ØØ 4C 42 31 889Ø:FC A5 DB 29 D9 ØA 8898:18 65 D9 69 Ø5 85 24 35 88AØ: A5 D9 69 1F 85 F6 A9 Ø3 35 88A8:20 FB 4C 61 88 59 88BØ : CØ 10 FB AD ØØ CØ 2C 10 24 E8 88B8:CØ 60 A5 C9 1A DØ 23 12 Ø5 88 25 C9 DØ ØB 94 88CØ: A5 A9 1F 88C8:85 51 88DØ:89 2Ø 85 E6 5Ø 25 A9 78 4C FC 41 20 22 **8A** Ø5 24 78 A9 1F 88 E6 10 88D8:FC A9 85 85 2Ø 24 76 88EØ:F6 DØ ØB 24 E6 F6 2E 88E8:E6 24 **E6** 4C 61 87 88FØ:88 20 ØA 89 20 85 88 2C 88F8:C4 93 20 F8 8E 20 95 8D 74 FØ Ø3 4C EC 8Ø 8900 E0 00 AØ ØØ 84 89Ø8:E9 80 FØ 8910:20 23 89 A9 01 20

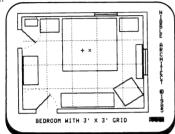
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12 8E58: AD 00 C0 2C 10 C0 C9 9B BD 8E60:FØ 07 2C ØØ CØ 1Ø FB 3Ø 8E68:CE A9 18 85 23 A9 ØØ 85 E6 8F70-22 4C F9 80 20 D0 F8 49 88 8F78:53 F9 85 3A CØ CØ DØ 81 8E80:C8 84 3B 60 A5 24 85 EC EØ 8E88:A2 Ø1 86 EA 8A FØ Ø1 CA 37 8E90:20 0C FD C9 88 DØ Ø4 8E98:00 F0 F5 C9 9B D0 14 E0 8EA0:00 D0 Ø6 20 ØA 89 4C 8EA8:80 A5 EC 85 24 20 9C FC 8EBØ: 4C 84 8E C9 95 DØ 04 BC 8EB8:EA B1 28 C9 EØ 60 90 02 F5 8ECØ:DF 9D ØØ Ø2 C9 8D DØ 8EC8:EØ ØØ FØ Ø3 2Ø 9C FC 7E 8EDØ:8E FD A5 32 48 A9 FF 85 6D 8ED8:32 BD ØØ Ø2 2Ø ED FD 6C A2 8EEØ:85 32 BD ØØ Ø2 C9 88 FØ 12 8EE8:A3 E8 EØ Ø1 DØ A2 24 FΑ 8EFØ:3Ø 9E 2Ø 9C FC 4C 9Ø 8E Ø8 8EF8:38 BA E8 BD 00 01 E9 04 8FØØ:85 F7 E8 BD ØØ Ø1 E9 96 8FØ8:85 F8 ΑØ Ø1 B1 F7 7A 8F1Ø:B1 F7 85 F7 86 F8 81 8F18:FØ Ø6 2Ø ED FD C8 DØ F6 8F20:60 CD C5 CD CF D2 D9 94 8F28:CD C1 D3 D4 C5 D2 F9 AØ AØ 8F30:A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 65 AØ C4 DE 8F38:AØ AØ AØ C9 CE D3 AF 8F40:C5 CC AO CD CF C4 C5 BA 4D 50 8F48:8D A8 C3 A9 AØ B1 B9 B9 8F50:B0 A0 CD C9 CE C4 C3 D2 8F58:C1 C6 D4 AØ DØ D5 C2 8F60:AE 8D AD AD AD AD ΑD 7A 21 8F68:AD AD AD AD AD AD 8F7Ø: AD AD AD AD AD AD AD **E8** 8F78:AD AD AD AD AD AD AD FB 2R 8F8Ø:AD AD AD AD AD AD AD 8F88:AD 00 AD AD AD AD Ø2 AD 8F90:AD AD AD AD AD AD AD Ø 1 8F98:AD AD AD AD AD AD DF AD 57 8FAØ:AD AD AD AD AD AD 46 8FA8:AD AD AD AD AD AD ΑD 8FBØ:AD 8D C3 D5 D2 D3 CF D2 8FB8:BA AØ C9 AC CA AC CB 8FCØ:CD AØ AØ AØ C8 A9 8FC8: AØ AØ AØ D4 A9 C5 **6B** 20 8FDØ: AØ AØ D2 A9 C5 CC CF 8FD8:C3 8D C6 A9 D7 C4 AØ AØ 9F 62 8FEØ:C2 A9 C1 C3 CB AØ AØ D3 BF 8FE8: A9 D2 C3 C8 AØ AØ C3 A9 92 8FFØ:CF CE D4 AØ AØ CC Α9 AD 8FF8:D3 D4 AØ AØ D1 A9 D5 C9 9000:D4 8D C3 D4 D2 CC AD 3F C9 9008:A9 CE D3 C5 D2 D4 A0 A0 9010:C3 D4 D2 CC AD C4 A9 9018:CC C5 D4 C5 A0 A0 C3 D4 9020:D2 CC AD D2 A9 C5 84 D3 5C 9028:D4 00 8D A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 ΑØ 9030:C8 C5 D8 A0 C5 C4 C9 D4 7D 9038:A0 AD A0 C1 CE D9 A0 CF 9040:CF CE AD C8 C5 D8 AØ C5 А3 DØ 9048:CE D4 D2 D9 8D A0 ΑØ ΑØ 46 9050:A0 A0 D2 C5 D4 D5 D2 CE 70 9058:D3 A0 D4 CF A0 C3 D5 D2 1C 9060:D3 CF D2 A0 CD CF C4 C5 9Ø68:AE ØØ 8D AØ AØ D4 C5 D8 9070:D4 A0 C5 C4 C9 D4 A0 9078:A0 C1 CE D9 A0 C3 CF 9080:D4 D2 CF CC AØ C3 C8 C1 C3 D4 C5 2D 9Ø88:D2 D2 8D 9090:A0 D2 C5 D4 D5 D2 CE D3 1F 9098:A0 D4 CF A0 C3 D5 D2 D3 DE C6 90A0:CF D2 A0 CD CF C4 C5 90A8:00 00 8D D9 CF D5 D2 AA ΑØ 90B0:D0 D2 CF C7 D2 C1 22 CD AØ 5A 90B8:C5 CE C4 A0 C8 C1 D3 AØ DØ 9ØCØ:D2 C5 C1 C3 C8 C5 C4 90C8:A4 C2 C6 C6 C6 AE 8D D4 90D0:C8 C5 D2 C5 A0 C9 D3 90D8:CE CF AØ CD CF D2 C5 AØ FB 90E0:D2 CF CF CD A0 D4 CF 34 ΑØ 90E8:C9 CE D3 C5 D2 D4 A0 C2 CE 90F0:D9 D4 C5 D3 AE 00 8D 8D

3E 90F8:8D BE BE BE D3 D9 CE D4 F7 9100:C1 D8 A0 C5 D2 D2 CF 9108:BC BC BC 8D 8D C5 CE D4 FΕ 9110:C5 D2 A0 D7 C9 D4 C8 AD 9118:8D 8D A6 A4 D8 D8 D8 D8 9120:AØ A8 C8 C5 D8 AØ C1 C4 FA 9128:C4 D2 C5 D3 D3 A9 8D 8D 12 9130:A6 D3 AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ A8 9138:C6 CF D2 AØ D3 C5 C1 D2 4F 8D 8D A6 D2 9140:C3 C8 A9 **B6** 9148: AØ AØ AØ AØ A8 C6 CF FØ C6 9150: AØ D2 C5 CC CF C3 C1 D4 2D 9158:C5 AF CD CF D6 C5 A9 8D E7 9160:8D 00 8D D3 C5 C1 D2 C3 87 9168:C8 AØ AD AØ A2 AA AØ 9170:A8 CF D2 AØ A4 C1 9178:AØ C9 D3 AØ D7 C9 **B8** 8D 9180:AØ C3 C1 D2 C4 AE 9188:8D 8D D3 C1 D2 **3C** C5 01 9190:AØ CB C5 D9 BA AØ ØØ 8D 99 9198:8D AØ D3 D4 C1 D2 D4 AØ AD 91AØ:C1 C4 C4 D2 AØ A8 C8 C5 91A8:D8 A9 BA AØ A4 ØØ 8D AØ 3F 91BØ:AØ AØ C5 CE C4 AØ C1 C4 8C 91B8:C4 D2 AØ A8 C8 C5 D8 A9 91CØ:BA AØ A4 ØØ 8D 8D AØ D3 19 1D 75 91C8:C5 C1 D2 C3 C8 AØ CB C5 26 91DØ:D9 AØ CE CF D4 AØ C6 32 91D8:D5 CE C4 AE AE AE 8D 00 91EØ:8D AØ DØ D2 C5 D3 D3 AØ 91E8:BC D2 C5 D4 D5 D2 CE BE 91FØ: AØ D4 CF AØ C3 CF CE D4 91F8:C9 CE D5 C5 AØ ØØ 8D 87 71 9200: A0 C5 CE C4 A0 CD D5 D3 E7 8F 9208:D4 AØ C2 C5 AØ C7 D2 C5 9210:C1 D4 C5 D2 AØ D4 C8 C1 8F 43 9218:CE AØ D3 D4 C1 D2 D4 8D A8 9220:00 8D 8D 8D A0 C5 CE C4 E3 9228:AØ CF C6 AØ D3 C5 C1 D2 B3 9230:C3 C8 AØ D2 C1 CE C7 D6 9238:AE AE AE 8D 00 8D C5 9240:C4 AØ C1 C4 C4 D2 C5 D3 9248:D3 AØ CF C6 AØ DØ D2 CF 56 51 9250:C7 D2 C1 CD AØ D4 CF **D8** 9258:C5 C4 C9 D4 BA AØ A4 ØØ 9260:8D D3 D4 C1 D2 D4 AØ C1 **A9** 9268:C4 C4 D2 C5 D3 D3 AØ CF 43 9270:C6 AØ DØ D2 CF C7 D2 C1 F6 5B 9278:CD BA AØ A4 ØØ 8D D2 A9 1D 9280:C5 CC CF C3 C1 D4 C5 AØ 1D 2A 9288:AØ CF D2 AØ AØ CD A9 CF Α4 9290:D6 C5 BF AØ ØØ 8D C9 81 9298:D3 C5 D2 D4 AØ C8 C5 D8 44 92AØ:AØ C2 D9 D4 C5 D3 AØ AD 92A8:AØ BC D2 C5 D4 D5 D2 CE 1D 21 92BØ:BE AØ CF D2 AØ CE CF 38 9288:AD C8 C5 D8 8D C5 CE D4 BA 92CØ:D2 D9 AØ D2 C5 D4 D5 D2 92C8:CE D3 AØ D4 CF AØ C3 D5 40 92DØ:D2 D3 CF D2 AØ CD CF C4 EF 40 92D8:C5 ØØ AØ AØ AØ D2 C5 CC 92EØ:CF C3 C1 D4 C5 AØ AØ AØ 52 6C 92E8:00 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 CD CF 00 92F0:D6 C5 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00

52 92F8:D5 CE D3 DØ C5 C3 C9 C6

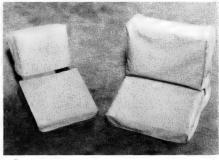
C2 9300:C9 C5 C4 00 8D BC D3 D0 9308:C1 C3 C5 BE AØ C4 C5 CC **D7** 9310:C5 D4 C5 D3 AØ C2 D9 D4 9318:C5 AØ C1 D4 AØ C3 9320:D3 CF D2 AE AE AE 8D 9328:D2 C5 D4 D5 D2 CE ΑØ 9330:C5 D8 C9 D4 D3 A0 D4 CF 9338: AØ C3 D5 D2 D3 CF D2 3C AØ 9340:CD CF C4 C5 AE 00 CF FF CF 9348:C5 AØ CF D2 AØ CD CF D2 12 9350:C5 AØ C2 D2 C1 CE C3 12 C8 **C7** 9358:C5 D3 AØ C1 D4 AØ CC C9 2B 9360:CD C9 D4 AE AØ C1 CE D9 CD 9368:AØ CD CF D2 C5 8D C9 CE 2D 9370:D3 C5 D2 D4 C9 CF CE D3 9378:AØ D7 C9 CC CC AØ C3 C6 9380:C5 C1 D4 C5 AØ C5 D2 9388:CF D2 D3 AE ØØ 8D C4 CE C1 D4 C9 939Ø:D3 D4 C9 9398:CE AØ A8 C8 C5 D8 A9 BA 51 93AØ: AØ A4 ØØ 8D D2 C5 CC CF C1 93A8:C3 C1 D4 C5 AF CD CF D6 93BØ:C5 AØ C2 CC CF C3 CB 3D AG 93B8:CF C6 AØ CD C5 CD CF D2 FΑ EΑ 93CØ:D9 BA AØ ØØ 8D CE C5 D7 93C8:AØ D3 C3 D2 C5 C5 CE F3 BF 93DØ:D3 D4 C1 D2 D4 AØ C1 Ø1 93D8:C4 D2 C5 D3 D3 BA AØ 93EØ:00 8D AØ DØ D2 C5 D3 93E8:CE D4 AØ CC CF **A7** C3 C1 93FØ:C9 CF CE BA AØ A4 ØØ 93F8:8D CD CF D6 C5 AØ D4 31 9400: A0 C4 C5 D3 D4 C9 CE C1 65 9408:D4 C9 CF CE BF AØ A8 D9 Ø9 9410:AF CE A9 AØ ØØ 8D C8 C9 44 9418:C7 C8 AØ C2 C9 D4 AØ D3 9420:C5 D4 AØ CF D2 AØ C3 CC E1 FE **5B** 9428:C5 C1 D2 BF AØ A8 D3 FØ 9430:C3 A9 A0 00 8D D2 C5 9438:CF C3 C1 D4 C5 AØ C1 49 9440:CC AØ CF D2 AØ DØ 9448:D4 BF AØ A8 C1 AF DØ A9 9450: AØ ØØ 8D D3 C5 C7 CD F3 C5 **A7** 9458:CE D4 BA ØØ 8D D2 A9 C5 9460:CC CF C3 C1 D4 C5 AC AØ 9468:CD A9 CF D6 C5 AC AØ CF ØD 5D 9470:D2 AØ C6 A9 C9 CC CC BA 19 9478:AØ ØØ 8D BC C5 D3 C3 BE 44 22 9480:A0 D4 CF A0 C5 D8 C9 D4 96 9488:AØ AD AØ BC D3 DØ C1 ΑE 9490:C5 BE AØ D4 CF AØ D3 9498:CE C7 CC C5 AD D3 D4 94AØ:DØ 8D 8D AØ AØ AØ 94A8:D9 AØ CF D4 C8 C5 D2 94 AØ 88 94BØ:CB C5 D9 AØ D4 CF AØ **D3** 65 94B8:D4 CF DØ AØ C1 CE C4 AØ 94CØ:D3 D4 C1 D2 D4 ØØ ØØ 85 aa 9408:00 00 00 00 00 00 **A3** 00 00 ØA 9400.00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 9408:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 19 90 DA 94E0:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ØB 94E8:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2B 94FØ:00 00

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WHUDUNIT

id you hear that scream?
Someone has discovered the body of Sylvester Sidebottom.
The local police are turning to you, a weekend guest on Lord Kingsley's estate, to help solve the crime. Are you an amateur sleuth in an Agatha Christy novel? No, you are playing Whodunit.

Whodunit, as the name implies, is a crime-solving game. The victim is the same each time the game is played, but the computer assigns a different murderer, weapon, and crime location every game. The player must guess the solution.

You might, for instance, figure that Emma Ellsworth, the maid, used the dagger to kill Sylvester in the parlor. The program responds with evaluations of your choices. Through the process of elimination and logic, you'll solve the crime as you might in the popular board game Clue.

USING THE PROGRAM

Whodunit is a self-explanatory program. When you run Whodunit, you'll be given a set of sample instructions, and have access to some facts about the crime. Other facts will be withheld. Your job is to uncover those and guess the identity of the killer.

ENTERING THE PROGRAM

Type in the program from Listing 1 and save it with the command

SAVE WHODUNIT

For help entering *Nibble* listings, see the Typing Tips section.

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Lines 110-200 contain the graphics for the program title. The setting for the crime with descriptions of the characters is in lines 280-370. Lines 390-410 direct the computer to choose the variables randomly. (Note the HGR2 statement in line 90. Putting the Hi-Res graphics on page 2 gets them out of the way and prevents chopping off the end of the program.)

In lines 450-550 the player receives a clue which might or might not be helpful. Simple IF-THEN statements reveal the sex of the murderer, the nature of the weapon (with the appearance or omission of the word "bloody"), and the floor location of the room. Some facts, such as the sex of the hooded stranger, remain the game's secret.

Examine the clues and finger the murderer

Line 480 slows down the printing so the clue can be read and Line 550 erases it as soon as it is complete.

The player is given simple instructions (lines 580-600), followed by a list of choices for guessing (lines 630-730). (When I wrote "Whodunit" I num-

(When I wrote "Whodunit" I numbered the choices and had the player type in the numbers for his guess. I changed that system when I heard my family guessing numbers as they played, and paying no attention to the story angle.)

Lines 740-990 let you enter guesses and lines 1010-1210 give the player a check for error. You can change a guess, with no effect on your perfor-

mance, until you verify it.

The program evaluates your guesses and tells you if any or all of them are correct (lines 1240-1370). You can study your guess and the evaluation of it as long as you want. Any keypress sends you back to line 620 to guess again.

The winning routine with description of the correct solution is in lines 1390-1630. This is followed by an option to replay, with a new crime.

Constance Fairbanks, 9462 Canfield Drive, La Habra, CA 90631. This program is compatible with DOS 3.3 and ProDOS.

| SUSPECTS | WEAPONS | LOCATIONS |
|---|-------------|---|
| BUTLER KINGSLY VICTIM MAID LADY K. STRANGER | ROPE | BEDROOM KITCHEN LIBRARY DINING ROOM PARLOR GUN ROOM |
| WHO COMMIT WITH WHICH WHERE? K THE BUTLER DID IT WIT THE KNIFE KITCHEN. | н | ME? B |
| IS THIS YO | UR GUESS? Y | |
| TWO THIRDS | | JESS IS RIGHT.PRESS RETURN |

Figure 1: Sample guess

MODIFICATIONS

As a veteran elementary school teacher, I recognize a learning device for promoting logical thinking. If you want a program for young children, you might convert it to "What's in the box?" using numbers, color words, and objects as variables. Clues might include descriptive words and categories (many, few, big, little, toys, pets, and so on). Graphics could be added to reveal correct answers.

LISTING 1: WHODUNIT

```
REM
               * WHODUNIT
     20
B9
                 BY CONSTANCE FAIRBANKS
     30
         REM
                COPYRIGHT (C) 1990
MINDCRAFT PUBL. CO
AE
     40
         REM
                                 CORP.
CB
     50
         REM
                CONCORD. MA Ø1742
24
     60
         REM
     70
45
         REM
3A
     80
         REM
         PRINT CHR$ (21): HGR2
22
     90
          HCOLOR= 7
R9
     100
24
     110
          HPLOT 25,30 TO 35,70 TO 45,40 TO 55,70 TO
E7
     120
          HPLOT 75,30 TO 75,70: HPLOT 75,50 TO 95,50
           HPLOT 95,30 TO 95,70
          HPLOT 105, 40 TO 115, 30 TO 125, 40 TO 125, 60
DØ
          TO 115,70 TO 105,60 TO 105,40
          HPLOT 135,30 TO 145,30 TO 155,40 TO 155,60
DF
          TO 145,70 TO 135,70 TO 135,30
          HPLOT 165,30 TO 165,70 TO 185,70 TO 185,30
7E
     150
          HPLOT 195,70 TO 195,30 TO 215,70 TO 215,30
43
     160
5C
     170
          HPLOT 225,30 TO 225,70
          HPLOT 235,30 TO 255,30: HPLOT 245,30 TO 24
64
     180
     190
4F
          HPLOT 125,90 TO 135,80 TO 145,80 TO 155,90
          TO 155,100 TO 139,110 TO 139,130
4B
     200
          HPLOT 139,136 TO 141,138 TO 139,140 TO 137
          ,138 TO 139,136
D1
          FOR P = 1 TO 2000: NEXT P
     220
          TEXT : HOME
E6
     230
          HTAB 10: PRINT "A CRIME SOLVING GAME"
B7
          PRINT : PRINT TAB( 11) "BY CONNIE FAIRBANK
9B
     240
```

```
HTAB 4: PRINT "(C) 1990 MINDCRAFT PUBL. CO
B2
В9
      260
            REM
                 ? SETTING ?
            PRINT
      270
5F
           PRINT "HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO DISPLAY YOUR PROWESS AS AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE. WHIL
3E
      280
           E YOU ARE VISITING ON THE COUNTRY ESTATE":
           REM 5 AND 2 SPACES
DF
           PRINT "OF LORD WILLIAM KINGSLY A CRIME WIL
           L BE COMMITTED.
                              THE LOCAL POLICE TURN TO Y
           OUFOR YOUR GUESSES AS TO THE CRIMINAL, THEW
           EAPON, AND THE SITE OF THE CRIME
          PRINT : PRINT "INCLUDING LORD KINGSLY THER
ΑØ
           E ARE SIX
                         POSSIBLE SUSPECTS.
                                                 LADY KINGS
           LY, A MOSTGRACIOUS HOSTESS, IS OBVIOUSLY":
           REM 4 SPACES
PRINT "DISSATISFIED WITH HER MARRIAGE AND
          REM
CF
           IN LOVE WITH SYLVESTER SIDEBOTTOM, A WEEKEND HOUSEGUEST.": REM 3 AND 7 SPACES PRINT : PRINT "PRESS RETURN ";K$
           IN
R7
      320
EC
      330
            GET K$: HOME
           PRINT : PRINT "THE MAID'S NAME IS EMMA ELL
4C
                     YOU HAVE NOTICED HER SNEAKING OUT
           OF A GUESTROOM LATE AT NIGHT.
3B
            PRINT
           PRINT "SEBASTION, THE BUTLER, HAS JUST ANS
92
          WEREDTHE DOOR AND ADMITTED A STRANGER DRESS EDIN A HOODED PURPLE CAPE."
PRINT "DON'T OVERLOOK THE VICTIM AS A SUSP ECT. IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SUICIDE.": PRINT
51
                                                 : PRINT
9F
      380
            REM
                 ? GENERATING CRIME ?
      390 M =
18
                INT (6 * RND (1)) + 1
                            RND (1)) + 1
RND (1)) + 1
86
      400 W =
                INT (6 *
Ø8
                INT (6 *
      410
           PRINT "DID YOU HEAR THAT SCREAM? THE BODY
CB
                SYLVESTER SIDEBOTTOM HAS BEEN DISCOVER
           EDAND NOW YOUR WORK BEGINS.
F4
      430
            PRINT
B7
      440
            REM ? CLUETIME ?
           PRINT : PRINT "PUSH RETURN TO GET AN IMPORTANT CLUE. READ IT CAREFULLY FOR THIS IS
7A
           RTANT CLUE.
                      TIME YOU WILL SEE IT. ";C$
           THE ONLY
88
      460
           PRINT
66
      470
            GET C$
A4
      480
            SPEED= 50
C2
           IF M < 4 THEN
                             PRINT "THE MURDERER LEFT HI
                             PRINT "THE MURDERER LEFT HE
DC
            IF M > 3 THEN
          R
FF
           IF W < 4 THEN
                             PRINT "FINGERPRINTS IN THE
           BLOODY
           IF W > 3 THEN
                             PRINT "FINGERPRINTS IN THE
73
                             PRINT "GROUND FLOOR ROOM."
            IF L < 3 THEN
33
      530
            IF L > 2 THEN
                             PRINT "UPSTAIRS ROOM.
D1
      540
            SPEED= 255: HOME
98
      550
Ø3
      560
            REM
                 ? INSTRUCTIONS ?
В1
      57Ø G = Ø
           PRINT "ANSWER THE POLICEMAN'S QUESTIONS WI
60
                THE FIRST LETTER OF YOUR GUESS AND PRE
           SSTHE RETURN KEY.
FF
      590
            PRINT
      600
           PRINT "NOW PRESS RETURN TO REVEAL POSSIBL
E7
                SUSPECTS, WEAPONS AND SITES."; K$: REM
           Ε
            4 SPACES
            GET K$: HOME
91
      610
                 ? CHOICES ?
B2
            RFM
      620
C5
      630
            HOME
5E
      640
            INVERSE
8D
      650
            PRINT "SUSPECTS
                                  WEAPONS
                                                LOCATIONS":
               4 AND 4 SPACES
           REM
C8
            NORMAL
B8
      670
            PRINT
            PRINT "BUTLER
      680
                                  KNIFE
                                               BEDROOM": RE
20
              6 AND 6 SPACES
6B
           PRINT "KINGSLY
                                  SPEAR
                                               KITCHEN": RE
              5 AND 6 SPACES
           PRINT "VICTIM
                                               LIBRARY": RE
B1
      700
                                  POISON
              6 AND 5 SPACES
                                  ROPE
F3
      710
           PRINT
                   "MAID
                                               DINING ROOM"
           : REM 8 AND 7 SPACES
PRINT "LADY K. DA
                                  DAGGER
                                               PARLOR": REM
FC
             5 AND 5 SPACES
```

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LISTING 1: WHODUNIT continued

```
PRINT "STRANGER
                                              GUN ROOM":
          PRINT : REM 4 AND 8 SPACES
           VTAB 10: INPUT "WHO COMMITTED THE CRIME? "
47
           IF S$ = "B" THEN S = 1
IF S$ = "K" THEN S = 2
IF S$ = "V" THEN S = 3
36
F7
           IF S$ = "M" THEN S = 4
IF S$ = "L" THEN S = 5
5B
      780
F1
      790
                         THEN S = 5
           IF S$ = "S" THEN S = 6
IF S > Ø AND S < 7 THEN
      800
DA
Ø8
                                        GOTO 830
      810
           GOTO 740
Ø5
     820
           VTAB 12: INPUT "WITH WHICH WEAPON? ";A$
19
      830
           IF A$ = "K"
IF A$ = "S"
                         THEN A = 1
Ø8
      840
F9
      850
                         THEN A =
           IF A$ = "P"
82
                         THEN A =
           IF A$ = "R"
DØ
                         THEN A =
           IF A$ = R | THEN A = 4
IF A$ = "D" THEN A = 5
IF A$ = "G" THEN A = 6
ØC
E9
           IF A > Ø AND A < 7 THEN
В6
      900
                                        GOTO 920
4C
      910
           GOTO 830
F5
      920
           VTAB 14: INPUT "WHERE?
DA
           IF R$ =
                     "B"
"K"
                         THEN R = 1
      930
           IF R$ =
D5
      940
                         THEN R = 2
           IF R$ = "L"
1D
      950
                         THEN R = 3
           IF R$ = "D"
2C
      960
                         THEN R =
           IF R$ = "P" THEN R = 5
C4
      97Ø
           IF R$ = "G" THEN R = 6
В7
      98Ø
57
           IF R > \emptyset AND R < 7 THEN
                                        GOTO 1010
32
            GOTO 920
      1000
            PRINT : IF S = 1 THEN PRINT "THE BUTLER
      1010
ΑD
      1020
            IF S = 2 THEN
                              PRINT
                                     "LORD KINGSLY "
B3
3D
                                     "SYLVESTER
            IF S = 3 THEN
      1030
                              PRINT
            IF S = 4 THEN
                                     "EMMA, THE MAID,
      1040
                              PRINT
5F
      1050
            IF S = 5 THEN
                              PRINT
                                     "LADY KINGSLY
27
            IF S = 6 THEN
                                     "THE STRANGER
      1060
                              PRINT
3B
      1070
            PRINT "DID IT
                             WITH
ØD
      1080
            IF A =
                    1 THEN
                              PRINT
                                     "THE KNIFE IN THE
                                     "THE SPEAR IN THE"
      1090
                              PRINT
                       THEN
                                     "THE POISON IN THE"
      1100
                              PRINT
                              PRINT "THE ROPE IN THE"
            IF A = 4 THEN
      1110
                                     "THE DAGGER IN THE"
"THE GUN IN THE"
8B
      1120
            IF A = 5
                       THEN
                              PRINT
Ø4
      1130
                A = 6
                       THEN
                              PRINT
            IF R = 1
94
      1140
                       THEN
                                     "REDROOM
                              PRINT
8B
            IF R = 2
      1150
                       THEN
                                     "KITCHEN.
                              PRINT
D8
            IF R = 3 THEN
                                     "I IBRARY
      1160
                              PRINT
            IF R = 4
                                     "DINING ROOM."
DA
      117Ø
                       THEN
                              PRINT
            IF R = 5 THEN
7B
      1180
                              PRINT
                                     "PARLOR
                                     "GUN ROOM."
94
            IF R = 6 THEN
      119Ø
                              PRINT
C7
      1200
            PRINT :
                      INPUT
                             "IS THIS YOUR GUESS? ";A$
83
      1210
            IF A$ <
      1220 G = G + 1
1230 REM ? ANALYSE GUESS ?
51
77
CE
      1240 X = 0
29
      1250
            IF S = M THEN X = X + 1
CB
      1260
            IF A = W THEN X = X + 1
9F
      1270
            IF R = L THEN X = X + 1
53
ØC
            IF X = Ø THEN 132Ø
      1280
            IF X = 1 THEN 1340
IF X = 2 THEN 1360
      1290
27
      1300
            IF X = 3 THEN 1380
PRINT : PRINT "SORRY, ALL THREE PARTS OF
В8
      1310
                         WERE WRONG. PRESS RETURN
          YOUR GUESS
          TRY AGAIN."; Z$: REM
                                  4 SPACES
      133Ø GET Z$: GOTO 62Ø
      1340
           PRINT : PRINT "ONE THIRD OF YOUR GUESS IS
           RIGHT. PRESS RETURN TO TRY AGAIN."; Z$
            GET Z$: GOTO 620
PRINT : PRINT "TWO THIRDS OF YOUR GUESS I
      1350
ΑF
     1360
          S RIGHT. PRESS RETURN
                                   TO TRY AGAIN."; Z$
76
      1370
            GET Z$: GOTO 620
3A
      1380
            REM
                  ? WINNING ROUTINE ?
2A
      1390
            HOME
     1400
            PRINT
                   "CONGRATULATIONS! YOU SOLVED THE MY
          STERY.
      1410 REM ?
            IF M = 1 THEN
                             PRINT "THE BUTLER DID IT.
           HE USED THE"
4D
            IF M = 2 THEN
                             PRINT "LORD KINGSLY IS THE
           MURDERER USING THE
7F
                             PRINT "SYLVESTER COMMITTED
            IF M = 3 THEN
           SUICIDE USING THE'
            IF M = 4 THEN PRINT "EMMA ELLSWORTH IS T
C8
```

| HE CULPRIT COMMITTINGTHE DASTARDLY DEED | WIT |
|--|----------|
| H THE" | |
| 7A 1460 IF M = 5 THEN PRINT "LADY KINGSLY KI | |
| HER LOVER AFTER SHE HAD SPIED HIM IN A | |
| SIONATE EMBRACE WITH EMMA. SHE SHREW | DLY |
| USED THE" | |
| F2 1470 IF M = 6 THEN PRINT "REMOVAL OF THE S | |
| NGER'S PURPLE CAPE REVEALED THE SHAPEI | |
| IGURE OF BUBBLES O'TOOLE, SYLVESTER'S | |
| IFE WHO EKES OUT A BARE LIVING AS A ST | |
| PER. SHE GOT HER REVENGE AT LAST WITH | 1 111 |
| 19 1480 IF W = 1 THEN PRINT "KNIFE. IT WAS FO | ALIALID. |
| IN THE GARDEN BELOW THE WINDOW ON THE | |
| SIDE OF THE" | LASI |
| 67 1490 IF W = 2 THEN PRINT "SPEAR. THE MURI | FRE |
| R HAD REMOVED IT FROMITS RACK AND PLUNGE | |
| T IN SYLVESTER'S BACK AS HE STOOD IN T | |
| 8B 1500 IF W = 3 THEN PRINT "POISONED CHAMPAGE | |
| AFTER THE KILLER DRANK A TOAST TO THE | |
| ICTIM THE GLASSES WERE SMASHED AND THE ! | IURD |
| ERER'S HAND WAS CUT. BLOOD WAS ALL (| VER |
| THE" | |
| 66 1510 IF W = 4 THEN PRINT "ROPE. SYLVESTER | |
| S FOUND HANGING FROM THE CHANDILIER IN | |
| 20 1520 IF W = 5 THEN PRINT "DAGGER. THERE N | |
| NO BLOODY WOUNDS AS IT WAS THE HEAVY HA | |
| E THAT GOT SYLVESTER IN THE TEMPI | |
| HE LAY ON THE FLOOR OF THE": REM 8 SP/ | |
| EF 1530 IF W = 6 THEN PRINT "GUN. THE POLICE ND A BULLET HOLE IN SYLVESTER AND 13 IF | FOUL |
| E WALLS OF THE" | |
| | |
| EN 1540 TE I - 1 THEN PRINT "COOK'S REDROOM | 1 TH |
| F4 1540 IF L = 1 THEN PRINT "COOK'S BEDROOM. NG ON THE GROUND FLOOR MAKES IT CON | BEI |

| 7F | 1550 IF L = 2 THEN PRINT "KITCHEN, A SUNNY AN |
|------------|--|
| | D USUALLY HAPPY ROOM." |
| 6A | 1560 IF L = 3 THEN PRINT "LIBRARY. A COPY OF |
| | 'CRIME & PUNISHMENT'LAY OPEN AT SYLVESTER' |
| | S FEET." |
| 4C | 1570 IF L = 4 THEN PRINT "DINING ROOM. THE C |
| | OOK HAD HEARD STRANGE NOISES THROUGH THE OPEN DUMB WAITER.": REM 8 AND 4 SP |
| | |
| | ACES |
| E2 | 1580 IF L = 5 THEN PRINT "PARLOR. THE ROOM I |
| | S A MESS AND MUST BE CLEANED FOR PEOPLE ARE |
| | SURE TO DROP BY AFTER THE FUNERAL." |
| 56 | 1590 IF L = 6 THEN PRINT "GUN ROOM. QUITE APP ROPRIATE. DON'T YOU THINK?" |
| 64 | 1600 PRINT |
| A6 | 1610 IF G = 1 THEN PRINT "YOU ACTUALLY SOLVED |
| AO | THE CRIME WITH YOUR FIRST GUESS! WE ARE R |
| | ECOMMENDING YOU FOR THE JOB OF HEAD OF TH |
| | E F.B.I." |
| Ø 4 | 1620 IF G > 1 AND G < 6 THEN PRINT "YOU SOLVE |
| | D THE CRIME IN "G" GUESSES.YOU ARE BEING |
| | PROMOTED TO CHIEF DETECTIVE." |
| 2E | 1630 IF G > 5 THEN PRINT "YOU TOOK "G" GUESSE |
| | S TO SOLVE THIS CRIME. SOME SLEUTH! SEE IF |
| | YOU CAN DO BETTER THIS TIME." |
| D7 | 1640 PRINT |
| FA | 1650 INPUT "DO YOU WANT TO PLAY AGAIN?"; B\$ |
| 8F | 1660 IF B\$ = "Y" THEN 220 |
| EF | 167Ø PRINT |
| E8 | 1680 PRINT "COME BACK WHEN YOU WANT TO PLAY |
| | DETECTIVE AGAIN.": REM 9 SPACES |

TOTAL: C207 END OF LISTING 1

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SPELING GRAMAR CHECKERS

f you own a word processing program, you have surely heard of these fantastic little utilities called spelling checkers. Hearing of them is one thing; using them is quite another.

A spelling checker, as the term is commonly defined today, compares each word in your word processing document against lists of words called dictionaries. "Dictionary" is a slight misnomer here, since these programs will not give you definitions of words. The "dictionary" in a spelling checker or current word processing program is

just a list of words.

When a spelling checker discovers a word not in its list, it flags that word and brings it to your attention. That, in a nutshell, is all a spelling checker does. It does not tell you that you used "there" where you should have used "their." Both are correctly spelled words. Once the word is flagged, how you process it further is up to you.

When the program flags a word, you are usually given several choices, possibly including changing the word yourself if you know the correct spelling; asking the program for a recommended alternative spelling of the word; skipping the word; ignoring the word completely; or adding it to a "custom" dictionary.

There are certain inherent values to this process. The spelling checker is tireless. It does not get eyestrain or fatigue, and it's just as attentive at the end of your docu-

Frank Dooling, 7305 Monticello Blvd., Springfield, VA 22150.

ment as it was at the beginning. It allows you more freedom to compose by letting you ignore typos. If you have a particularly troublesome word that is awkward to type, enter an intentionally misspelled very short word as a substitute for it. The first time the spelling checker encounters this word in the document, edit the word and tell the spelling checker to "replace all occurrences." This is a seldom-used but very powerful capability of spelling checkers.

Grammar checkers, on the other hand, are programmed to look for such problems as certain common mistakes in syntax; faulty use of phrases; overused, repetitive, racist, vague, or sexist words; capitalization; and punctuation errors. They are supposed to make you a more effective writer by pointing out your mistakes in these areas and allowing you to correct them to present a document conforming to current specifications or writing style preferences. They are not infallible.

The SENSIBLE SPELLER for ProDOS (1y)

Copyright 1987, Sensible Software, Inc.

C - Check spelling of a document

L - List dictionary words

A - Add words to dictionary

D - Delete words from dictionary

Q - Quit speller program

Which would you like to do? [C]

Figure 1: Sensible Speller

Both tools are used after you have finished your first draft. They can improve your productivity by allowing you to concentrate on entering your thoughts as rapidly as you can type, leaving the proofreading and correcting chores till later.

One criterion for judging spelling checkers is the size of their dictionaries. This comparison, however, can be misleading. The method of constructing the dictionary can hide the true number of real words in that dictionary. A long list of words made up of root words and common prefixes and suffixes may contain actually fewer real words than a shorter list comprised of all real words. An overlarge dictionary can slow the search speed considerably.

Another factor is the ease with which you can add and delete words to custom dictionaries. This is important in these days of specialized terminology.

The ability to install the program to a hard disk or RAM is becoming increasingly important as memory requirements for programs increase.

The ability to customize the program to your needs and the availability of additional preprogrammed specialized word lists is also becoming more and more important.

Last, but certainly not least, are the hardware requirements for running the program.

Let us examine five currently available programs that can proofread your document for either spelling or grammar errors. For a quick summary of each products features, see Table 1.

| | | Table 1: Document Checker Features List | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| Product | Sensible Speller | AppleWorks 3.0 | Timeout: Quickspell | Wordbench | Sensible Grammar |
| Type Dictionary Size Origin | Standalone 80,000 Random House Concise Ed. | Built In 90,000 Random House Concise Ed | Integrated 80,000 Random House Concise Ed. | Built in 60,000 Oasis Systems | Standalone 2,000 phrases Empirical |
| Other Dicts. Available Context Editing Suggests Alternatives Flags Double Words | Legal & Medical Yes Yes No | None Yes Yes Yes | None Yes Yes Yes | None Yes Yes No | None Yes Yes Yes |
| Columns Copy Protected RAMdisk Use Warranty Comments | Yes Yes 90 day Comes with 3.5 & 5.25" disks | 80 No Yes 90 day Comes with 3.5 & 5.25" disks | 80 No Yes 90 day Comes with 3.5 & 5.25" disks | 80 No Yes 90 day Comes with 3.5 & 5.25" disks | 80 Yes Yes 90 day Comes with 3.5 & 5.25" disks |

SENSIBLE SPELLER

Sensible Speller is a standalone program that has been around for a long time. It works with many ProDOS-based word processor files and has recently been upgraded for compatibility with AppleWorks 3.0. The dictionary, which includes 80,000 words, contains the official word list from the Concise Edition of the Random House Dictionary.

Sensible Speller uses an interface similar to AppleWorks 3.0 (see Figure 1). Once the file and the desired dictionary are selected, Sensible Speller checks all of the words in the document in alphabetical order. The program displays each letter of the alphabet to indicate the progress of the search. Upon completion of an initial search, you can print out a list of suspect words, and then repeat the search with another dictionary if desired.

The only error I found was in the use of the RAMCOPY routine to copy the program from the 5.25-inch disk to a hard drive. (The 3.5-inch disk copy worked correctly.) The problem is in the DATA statements of the RAMCOPY program. The program calls for a source disk named /GRAMMAR. This works fine for the front side of the disk, but the back side of the disk is named /PHRASES. The solution to this is to go into BASIC, load the RAMCOPY program, and add to the program the line

2170 DATA "/phrases"

Type RUN and enter the correct hard disk prefix when prompted. The RAM-COPY program will then execute properly.

Since this is an older generation program, it relies heavily on the use of ProDOS pathnames. If you're comfortable with this syntax, you'll find the program easy to use. You can use all available dictionary files to process

your document simply by typing in the dictionary pathname when requested. This is not as effective as current point-and-click routines, but it is sufficient.

The documentation includes a number of screen shots and contains a tutorial called "20 Minutes to Sensible Spelling" that guides you through all necessary steps from backing up dictionary disks through demonstrating the checking of a sample file and creating a new dictionary.

Although the program's user interface may seem archaic to users of newer programs, it remains one of the few existing programs available capable of reading some of the older word processing program formats. Sensible Speller Version 1z, which should be released by publication time, is fully compatible with AppleWorks 3.0 word processing files.

APPLEWORKS 3.0

AppleWorks 3.0 runs on all models of the Apple II computer having at least 128K of RAM. The dictionary used in the program's spelling checker is an extension of the Random House dictionary, adding 10,000 common names and terms to that dictionary's 80,000 words.

Along with the Random House dictionary, AppleWorks 3.0 uses a custom dictionary. You can choose between alternative custom dictionaries, but you must select one before checking a document. You can also edit the custom dictionary. To start the spelling checker from within AppleWorks 3.0, your document must be in memory. Then press Open-Apple-V for Verify spelling.

The AppleWorks 3.0 spelling checker performs as described in the documentation (see Figure 2). When you select Verify spelling, Apple

| le: Misspelled | VERIFY SPELLING | Escape: Review/Add/Chan | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 3weihgt | ı | | |
| 53nurse | 1 37 unknown / s | double words | |
| broozes | the first the second party | | |
| curtin | I Selection Keys | I Selection Keys: | |
| curtins | the state of the s | | |
| didnt | l Right arrow | Select a word | |
| dizy | l Left arrow | Deselect a word | |
| exchangeppa | 1. Down arrow | Go to next word | |
| floting | . I Up arrow | Go to previous word | |
| ie | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | |
| jhon | 1. 18 (18) 1. | | |
| jhsnaped | I Apple Commands | s: | |
| kisamples | 1.1 | | |
| ljhour | I OA-A | Add to dictionary | |
| misspellingp | I OA-C | Correct in context | |
| mkin' | I OA-D | Delete double words | |
| mkinvolved | I OA-I | Ignore | |
| mklike | I OA-R | Replace | |
| mkother | of the second state of the second second | | |
| mkthe | | | |
| | 45 | 1007/ | |
| e arrows to select words | , then use OA commands _ | 1Ø97K Avail | |

Figure 2: AppleWorks 3.0

Works displays a "thermometer" screen containing three progress indicators. The program quickly scans through the document and then scans the custom dictionary and main dictionary in that order. The program can check spelling in various ways, including from a list or in context, and will even give you a summary showing the original incorrect words along with the corrected versions. The comparison algorithm allows phonetic checking, rather than simply looking for initial letters in a given word. "Filosofikal" will result in a suggested word of "philosophical" using this program.

Like the rest of AppleWorks, the spelling checker forgives your input errors. Pressing Escape and following appropriate prompts will get you out of most normal situations. I tried many different entry and option selection errors and never did crash the

program.

This area of the program is extremely easy to use. It follows the standard AppleWorks interface. If you're already familiar with AppleWorks, you'll have no problem with this spelling checker. One caution, however, is that you should ensure all the dictionaries you want to use are in the main AppleWorks program directory. For 5.25-inch disk users, these dictionaries should be on separate disks labeled /DICTIONARY.

The documentation for this program is extremely well done. Detailed examples usage are provided in both the AppleWorks Reference Manual and in the AppleWorks Tutorial. Illustrations containing functional flow charts and well-annotated actual screen examples are plentiful and easily understood.

The addition of the built-in spelling checker is one of the more useful improvements in AppleWorks 3.0. Its ability to identify potential misspelled words phonetically is a major improvement also, as is the capability to create lists of misspelled words. The one disadvantage is the necessity for the dictionaries to be in the same folder as the main AppleWorks 3.0 program. With sufficient additional memory, however, the entire AppleWorks program can be loaded into and run from a RAMdisk, which greatly improves processing speed.

TIMEOUT OUICKSPELL

TimeOut QuickSpell, the popular add-on program for AppleWorks, has been recently upgraded for compatibility with AppleWorks 3.0 files. The other prominent improvement in this

version is the new algorithm, the same as that in the built in spelling checker contained in AppleWorks 3.0. This upgrade uses the same Concise Random House Dictionary as the previous version. The program works only with AppleWorks, not with any

You can
configure
QuickSpell to
look for
dictionaries on
any disk.

other word processing programs. It is easily installed in a backup copy of either AppleWorks 3.0 or 2.0 by following the instructions in the manual. As with all other TimeOut add-on programs, it is started from within AppleWorks by holding down the Open-Apple key and pressing the Escape key.

The new search algorithm allows QuickSpell to flag phonetically spelled words and find reasonable matches. Since it is compatible with earlier versions of AppleWorks as well as the new AppleWorks 3.0, this new feature is alone worth having. You can also configure QuickSpell to look for your custom dictionaries on any disk

and not just within the main Apple-Works directory. It does not create summary lists of words as Apple-Works 3.0 and Sensible Speller do.

Error-handling is very good in this new version of QuickSpell. Even if you have forgotten to configure the program to locate the dictionaries, a simple press of the Escape key exits you to the previous menu where you can recover. If wrong words are added to the custom dictionary by accident, they can be deleted. Common disk and file location errors and their remedies are well documented in the manual.

Once installed in your AppleWorks program, QuickSpell 3.0 is very easy to use (see Figure 3). The menu choices are simple and concise. Once you start the spelling checker, you are given three alternatives at the bottom of the screen — document, screen, and word — indicating the portion of the document to be checked.

Clear and concise instructions for every aspect of the program are given in the short manual provided with the program. The manual contains actual screen examples of every menu with explanations of all choices. A complete tutorial is provided covering configuring dictionary locations and actually using QuickSpell. The Reference section covers each menu choice in detail. Finally, a Utilities section

explains the utilities and suggests uses

for any extra RAM available in your

particular hardware configuration.

TimeOut QuickSpell 3.0 is not really necessary if you already have Apple-Works 3.0. But the program is also compatible with AppleWorks 2.1, so if you have the older version, upgrading to QuickSpell 3.0 does provide an improved spelling checker for Apple-

Works 2.0.

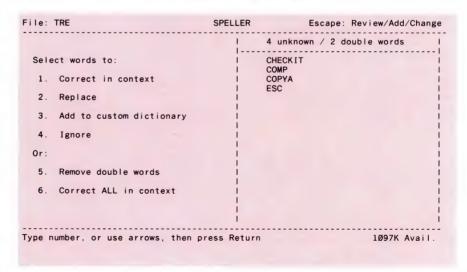


Figure 3: Timeout Quickspell

WORDBENCH

Wordbench, "the tool for people who write," is a relatively new program. Tailored primarily for academic use, it is different from other currently available word processing programs because of the linking capabilities between its Outliner, Reference Tool, and Writer modules.

Wordbench offers an Analysis mode that does more than just check the spelling of words, but it is not a full grammar checker. The several methods for analyzing text in Wordbench include checking the spelling of individual words (see Figure 4); counting the characters, words, and headings; marking words that match those in a personal word list; and collapsing the document to display only certain portions of text. I will discuss only the spelling and wordmatching components here.

Wordbench uses a proprietary dictionary developed especially for computer applications by Oasis Systems. Depending on the amount of memory available, separate dictionaries can be merged to create a more comprehensive word list. The word-matching capability compares words

in your documents to custom textbased word lists that you create. These word lists can be created in any word processor capable of saving ASCII (text) files or in Wordbench itself and converted to an ASCII file.

Wordbench uses a special dictionary developed by scanning thousands of documents and searching for the most commonly used words. It is not as large as some of the more popular dictionary models, but it contains more of the common words, thereby decreasing dictionary search time. The user interface may seem a little awkward at first, since it is not one that most of us are familiar with. However, I got used to it quickly.

Since nearly all the functions in Wordbench are "hot-keyed" (one keypress and no need to press Return), it is very difficult to make operational errors in this program. When you move to a different module within Wordbench, your file is automatically saved, a sometimes distracting but very handy procedure that prevents inadvertent loss of data.

No real bugs popped up during the evaluation of this product. One quirk of the spelling checker is that it does not recognize punctuation as a part of a word. Because of this, when you use Wordbench the first few times, it initially marks every contraction in your document as a potentially misspelled word. If you know that each of these words is correct, however, you can "Add to Dictionary" whatever portion of the word it identifies. The next time the word occurs it will not be identified as incorrect. Not many documents are required before you have sufficient words added to your dictionary to overcome this little quirk.

Once you become familiar with the hot-key menu selections, navigating Wordbench becomes almost second THIS IS SAMLE DOCUMENT TO BREW SPELLING ERRORS

CHEK

CHEK

CHEK

CHECK
CHECK
CHECK
CHEAP

Figure 4: Wordbench

INSERT

Wordbench's set of manuals is among the best I've seen in years.

nature. Entering the Analyze function, for instance, is as easy as either pressing "A" or using the Arrow keys to highlight the "Analyze" function while in the Writer module. You then select a method of text analysis from the list of choices presented, and Wordbench does the rest. The only preliminary setup required in this program is entering the Folder Manager function and defining where the different required folders are located within your storage device system. This is a very easy program to use.

Wordbench comes with excellent documentation. Three separate well-bound manuals are included in the package: a full tutorial, a user's guide, and a reference manual. The package also includes a plastic laminated quick reference card containing blank spaces to write in your own "shortcuts" (macros) for even further increasing the functionality of the program. This

set of reference manuals is among the best I've seen in the past few years.

Wordbench, although tailored primarily for academic use, is a fully functional word processor. Its one shortcoming is its difficulty recognizing contractions. This design consideration is understandable, however, since Wordbench is designed for more formal writing where contractions are usually not desirable. After processing a few documents and adding the contraction word parts to the dictionary, this problem disappears. The special "high frequency use" dictionary increases the efficiency of the search.

SENSIBLE GRAMMAR

Sensible Grammar is a fast and easy to use stand-alone electronic proofreader that checks your word processing files for common writing errors. It compares your writing against a library of over 2,000 phrases to identify pompous, informal, cliche, vague, wordy, repetitive, racist, sexist and other "faulty" phrases. It also checks for correct punctuation.

Sensible Grammar checks your document files after they have been saved from your word processor. This allows it to preserve formatting information for files created in those programs with which it is directly compatible. When Sensible Grammar finds a potential problem phrase in your document, it displays the entire sentence containing the problem and explains what is wrong with it (see Figure 5). You can then use any of the editing tools to correct the sentence. When the search algorithm encounters an error, it automatically suggests alternate wordings that may be more proper. A keystroke shows you each suggested alternative wording as it would appear in your sentence. You can then either insert the suggested

version into your sentence or leave it as originally written.

Sensible Grammar requires at least a 128K Apple IIe or newer model Apple IIc, IIc Plus, or IIGS computer. It imports files directly from Apple-Works 2.1 and 3.0, AppleWriter (ProDOS), and most of the older word processor formats. Newer word processors with custom formats require first saving or printing the files to disk as ASCII text files in ProDOS. The program comes with one 5.25-inch and one 3.5-inch program disk.

A word of caution: This style of program identifies only common potential errors. What might be an error in one style of writing is entirely proper in another. While grammar is a set of rules, style is knowing how to use and break those rules; this program is no substitute for knowing proper English grammar or having additional style references nearby to resolve questionable syntax or grammatical construction. Sensible Grammar is best at catching common misuse of phrases. As the author, you remain the final judge of what is proper. Many times your original wording will be correct for the thoughts you are expressing in that particular context.

Escape and Cancel options are available at nearly every decision point in this program. If you have entered an incorrect phrase, simply select Escape or Cancel and your entry will be ignored. I couldn't crash the program no matter what I entered. There was always an adequate escape method.

Sensible Grammar is very easy to

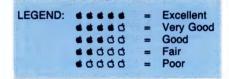
learn and use. Simple menu items, selectable by either mouse or Arrow key movement, require no typing in of directory or folder paths. A Quick Configure choice allows you to select the proper document format very easily, and phrases can be added to the library.

The well-organized 68-page manual contains a comprehensive "15 Minutes to Sensible Grammar" tutorial that leads you step by step through all programs and all the possible types of errors it is programmed to identify. Many well-annotated screen shot examples are provided. Detailed instructions are also provided for installing the program on a hard disk. A special "warning" page is provided to ensure that you have the program properly configured for your particular word processor before using it to proofread any of your files. Software replacement policies and customer support information are provided in the front of the manual.

Sensible Grammar is the only currently available grammar checker that works on most Apple II configurations. Its stand-alone capability is especially desirable if you receive or produce documents from different word processor formats. It will not recognize single-word spelling errors, so you need a full-featured spelling checker for initial proofreading. Sensible Grammar will not catch all errors. It identifies commonly misused phrases and punctuation. The user is still responsible for recognizing and correcting individual phrase errors.

CONCLUSION

Spelling and grammar checkers are not infallible; you still must rely on human intelligence to tell the difference between "too," "two," and "to," between "its" and "it's", and other common traps. But they can serve as a second pair of eyes that can find mistakes you might miss, giving your documents one more chance at improvement.





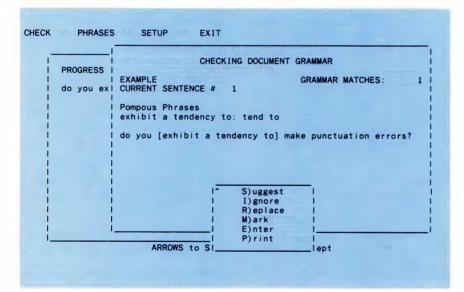


Figure 5: Sensible Grammar

Nibble Review Card

Timeout: Quickspell

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CATEGORY Performance Error Handling Ease of Use Documentation

Please circle 103 on Reader Service Card

Overall Rating

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Wordbench

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CATEGORY RATING Performance **Error Handling** Ease of Use Documentation **Overall Rating**

Please circle 104 on Reader Service Card

Nibble Review Card

Sensible Grammar

Sensible Software, Inc. 335 E. Big Beaver, Suite 207 Troy, MI 48083 (313) 528-1950 List Price: \$99.95

CATEGORY Performance **Error Handling** Ease of Use Documentation **Overall Rating** Please circle 105 on Reader Service Card

The Apple According to Mossberg

Disassembly Lines

Sandy Mossberg has been exploring, dissecting and demonstrating the machine language that lies beneath Applesoft, DOS and ProDOS in the pages of Nibble for over five years. His Disassembly Lines column has entertained and educated thousands of fascinated readers. His work is available in these special book and disk packages. Each volume comes with a disk containing all disassemblies and demonstration programs. ProDOS disassemblies are in Big Mac/ Merlin Assembler format.

Disassembly Lines Volume 1 is a collection of the first eight installments of Sandy's column. You'll learn how to use Applesoft machine language in your own programs; how to build an Applesoft Line Editor; how Applesoft handles hex/dec data conversion, program listing and keyboard buffers; and how to make full use of the extended memory of your 64K Apple.

Disassembly Lines Volume 2 delves deeply into DOS 3.3. It explores the base conversion routines, keyboard and video intercepts, and command parsing and processing. An in-depth discussion of the DOS 3.3 File Manager spotlights each DOS 3.3 command in detail. The disk includes an unpublished bonus: source files (in Big Mac/Merlin format) for each of the major tables in Applesoft and DOS 3.3!

Disassembly Lines Volume 3 reveals the inner secrets of ProDOS in nine intriguing installments. Learn about the BASIC interpreter and how it identifies your machine; how ProDOS performs speedy "garbage collection" on old strings; how input/output are processed; and how BASIC commands are parsed and interpreted. Find out how to control ProDOS through the global page and buffer management system.

Disassembly Lines Volume 4 explores the second half of the BASIC interpreter, with the focus on commands. Sandy dissects the ProDOS command handlers and the Applesoft BASIC file commands, showing you exactly how commands like CAT and BRUN work. He fixes a bug in BSAVE, and explains the code that ProDOS uses to create a RAM disk.

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SWITCHED ON GRAPHICS

ound, color, and motion. My English teacher always repeated these words when she discussed vivid, effective writing. Computer programming is much the same; these three elements can bring a dull Applesoft program to life. This series discusses placing graphics and animation in a program to create effective presentations. In this first article, we review high-resolution graphics and the Apple display soft-switches. Later, we will discuss special drawing techniques, shape tables, and animation secrets that the pros use. We will conclude the series with a brief focus on integrating sound into your programs.

Apple computers have a wide array of display modes. The text screen, 40 or 80 columns wide by 24 rows tall, is especially suitable for showing words and numbers. However, the old maxim "A picture is worth a thousand words" applies especially well to computers. A graph of an equation or an illustration makes obvious what a detailed description cannot. Low-resolution graphics, providing a display window 40 columns by 40 rows, is useful for some games, such as Pong. High-resolution graphics, with 280 columns by 192 rows, is even more useful. This highresolution mode will be the focus of this series. Newer Apples support a plethora of other modes, including double low-resolution, double high-resolution, and super highresolution. These modes, however, are more difficult to access from Applesoft.

High-resolution graphics gets its name because, in the original Apple II computer, this mode had the greatest resolution, i.e. the most dots per inch. For the rest of this article, I may refer to this mode as high-resolution or simply

Hi-Res. Also, I will assume that you are fluent in Applesoft BASIC and know about the PEEK and POKE commands. In later articles, some hexadecimal numbers and a bit of machine language will be used, but don't worry if you do not know the arcane art. Since the graphics commands are of paramount importance, we will introduce them at this point.

APPLESOFT BASIC GRAPHICS COMMANDS

Applesoft provides four built-in commands for manipulating the high-resolution graphics screen. They are: HGR, HGR2, HCOLOR=, and HPLOT. They can be used from the Applesoft prompt or within a program. Each is detailed below.

HGR: The Apple can display either of two high-resolution screens in its memory. These

Table 1: Standard Monitor Colors

Standard Monitor

- 4) black 0) black
- 5) depends on TV 1) green
- 6) depends on TV 2) blue
- 7) white 3) white

Table 2: IIGS RGB Colors

Apple IIGS RGB Monitor

- 4) black
- 0) black
- 5) orange 1) green
- 6) blue 2) magenta
- 3) white 7) white

David Harris, 1112 Evelyn Court, Ridgecrest, CA 93555. This program is compatible with all Apple IIs.

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are called page 1 and page 2. The HGR command displays the first page and clears it to black. The screen is 280 pixels wide (0-279) and 160 pixels tall (0-159). A text window four lines tall is left at the bottom of the screen. An example of this command is

1Ø HGR

HGR2: This command is similar to HGR, but acts upon page 2. A field 280 pixels wide by 192 pixels tall (0-191) is displayed, but no text window is visible. In a BASIC program, you might use

2Ø HGR2

HCOLOR=: This command is used to set the color for HPLOT commands. The command must be followed by the color number, between 0 and 7, inclusive. This number determines the color as shown in Tables 1 and 2. An example is

3Ø HCOLOR = 3

Table 1 lists the color Apple claims in the BASIC Programming Reference Manual, while Table 2 lists the actual colors displayed on an Apple IIGS RGB Monitor. Notice the effect of different monitors on the colors. Of course, monochrome monitors cannot display color, but they display a different pattern of dots for each color. In addition, when lines of different colors are close to each other, they seem to mix and cause strange effects. The reason for this phenomenon is based on Steve Wozniak's ingenious method of displaying color, and will be explained in depth later.

HPLOT: This command draws dots and lines on the screen in the current HCOLOR. If you simply enter HPLOT X,Y, the computer will draw a single dot on the screen at the location X,Y. If you enter HPLOT TO X,Y the computer will draw a line from the last dot plotted to the point X,Y. If you enter HPLOT X1,Y1 TO X2,Y2 TO X3,Y3 TO X4,Y4... the computer will make a "dot to dot" drawing, starting at X1,Y1, and drawing a line to each successive points. This example plots a diagonal line and a

triangle:

4Ø HPLOT Ø,Ø 5Ø HPLOT TO 7Ø,9Ø 6Ø HPLOT 43,5Ø TO 95,1ØØ TO 1Ø7,6Ø TO 43,5Ø

In all cases, X must be between 0 and 279 inclusive, and Y must be between 0 and 191. If the split-screen mode is active (i.e. four lines of text are displayed, such as in HGR), Y positions greater than 159 are not visible. (They are hidden behind the text.)

Note in Figure 1 that, unlike traditional graphs, the origin (0,0) is in the upper left corner.

GRAPHICS PAGES

The concept of graphics pages (already mentioned under HGR and HGR2) is important for programming the Apple. Within the computer's memory, four different areas are reserved for display of text and graphics. They are referred to as pages. Text page 1 is used for 40- and 80-column text, as well as low-resolution graphics. Text page 2 is almost never used. In fact, Applesoft stores program code there; text page 2 can be displayed only by activating certain soft-switches. For all practical purposes, we can ignore this page. Hi-Res page 1 is the one shown by HGR. Hi-Res page 2 appears identical, and is displayed by HGR2. In addition, some programmers talk about a Hi-Res page 3. Located just above the second Hi-Res page in memory, it cannot be displayed on the screen directly. However, it

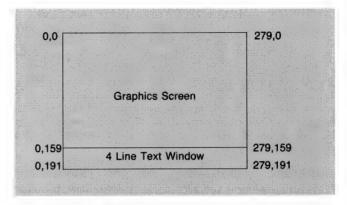


Figure 1: Hi-Res Page 1

occasionally has use in animation and special effects.

Using the different Hi-Res pages, you can create flickerfree animation. The key is to draw an image on page one and display it. Then draw a slightly different image on page two and flip to display the second page. Redraw another slightly different picture on the first page, flip back to it, and so on. This technique is much like a cartoon drawn on many sheets of paper that are rapidly flipped. Each page is drawn while the user is watching the previous page.

SOFT-SWITCHES

How do we draw on different pages? The commands HGR and HGR2 cannot do this because they erase the page they display. Instead, we must turn to special memory locations in the Apple called soft-switches. These soft-switches determine what is displayed at the moment. The eight display switches common to all Apple IIs are listed below:

Durnosa

| Address | rurpose |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 49232 (-16304) | Show Graphics Screen |
| 49233 (-16303) | Show Text Screen |
| 49234 (-16302) | Show Full Screen (if in Graphics) |
| 49235 (-16301) | Show Split-Screen (if in Graphics) |
| 49236 (-16300) | Show Text Page 1 or Graphics Page 1 |
| 49237 (-16299) | Show Text Page 2 or Graphics Page 2 |
| 49238 (-16298) | Show Lo-Res (if in Graphics) |
| 49239 (-16297) | Show Hi-Res (if in Graphics) |
| | _ |

The soft-switches are activated by POKEing their address with any number. For instance, to show the text screen, enter:

```
POKE 49233,Ø
or
```

POKE -16303,Ø

The two numbers 49233 and -16303 are considered equal by the computer. Also, you could have POKEd any number other than zero with the same effect; all that matters is the reference to the soft-switch.

Let's learn about these soft-switches by writing a brief program that displays Hi-Res page 1, but does not erase it the way HGR would.

```
10 POKE -16300,0 : REM SET PAGE NUMBER TO 1
20 POKE -16301,0 : REM ENABLE SPLIT SCREEN
30 POKE -16297,0 : REM ENABLE HI-RESOLUTION
40 POKE -16304,0 : REM FLIP FROM TEXT TO GRAPHICS
```

The order of setting the switches does not matter, but I usually like to conclude with -16304. This way, my program will instantly switch from text to graphics without any flicker. If you run this program before clearing the Hi-Res screen, the screen will be covered with random colors.

Don't worry; just type TEXT to revert to text mode.

Note that while in text mode or split-screen text and graphics mode it is possible to display page 2 by POKEing the soft-switch at 49237. This has an exotic effect: the visible text is garbage, and the commands HOME, PRINT, etc. do not appear to work. You are witnessing text page 2, which contains random data (probably the beginning of your Applesoft program). It is not affected by Applesoft instructions, and looks truly awful. Moral: When displaying Hi-Res graphics page 2, be sure to set the full screen graphics soft-switch at -16302.

One more memory location is important for page-flip animation. Applesoft has an internal variable at location 230. (This address is on the zero page at \$E6. The "\$" sign preceding a number indicates that the number is in base sixteen, or hexadecimal. Zero page addresses are those between 0 and 255. Applesoft uses many of them for storing its internal information.) This variable at \$E6 determines the Hi-Res page upon which HPLOT will act. HGR and HGR2 automatically take care of setting the variable, but when you wish to draw on a different page while using the soft-switches, you must handle this variable yourself. In order to draw on Hi-Res page 1, enter POKE 230,32. Use POKE 230,64 for page 2. This switch also allows drawing to the invisible page 3 by writing POKE 230,96.

EXAMPLE PROGRAM

In summary, we have reviewed Applesoft's built-in

drawing commands. We have learned about the different graphics pages and how to access them. And we have learned about using soft-switches to control the display directly.

Now we are ready to incorporate all of this knowledge into an simple animation program. Enter the program in Listing 1 and save it to disk with the command

SAVE HPLOT DEMOI

This program draws a ball, and, using page flipping for flicker-free animation, shows it bouncing across the screen. Lines 110-130 clear the screen and draw in the ground. Lines 140-160 read in the data for the ball's shape and initialize several variables.

The heart of the program is the animation routine, lines 210-310. The current drawing screen is set in line 310, so that the ball will be drawn on the screen not currently seen. Then the old ball is erased and a new ball is drawn. When it is completely drawn, the program flips to the new graphics page and reveals the ball in its new position. This process repeats on alternate screens, moving the ball just slightly each time, creating the illusion of motion.

The motion is flicker-free, but rather slow because of the number of lines that must be drawn. In a future article, we will learn how to use block shapes to create animation that is far, far faster.

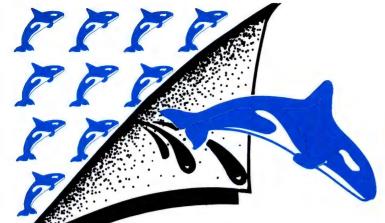
LISTING 1: HPLOT.DEMO1

```
RFM
              * HPLOT.DEMO1
     20
СØ
         RFM
B9
     30
         REM
              * BY DAVID HARRIS
     40
         REM
                COPYRIGHT(C) 1990
CB
     5Ø
         REM
               * MINDCRAFT PUBL. CORP.
         REM
                CONCORD, MA Ø1742
     60
45
     7Ø
         REM
D3
     8Ø
4A
     90
          REM
               ** INITIALIZE **
          PRINT CHR$ (21)
F2
     100
          HCOLOR= 3
A7
     110
          HGR : HPLOT Ø,176 TO 279,176
C4
     120
          HGR2 : HPLOT Ø,176 TO 279,176
6F
     130
          FOR LOOP = 0 TO 5: READ WIDTH(LOOP): NEXT
97
     140
         LOOP
Α9
     150 X = 50:Y = 50
     160 SCREEN = 0
AB
     170 X1 = 10:Y1 = 10: REM NULL VALUES
9A
     180
5B
     190
           REM ** ANIMATE **
9F
     200
40
     210
          FOR T = 1 TO 104
          POKE 230,32 * (SCREEN + 1)
BC
     220
80
     230 X2 = X:Y2 = Y
     240 X = X1:Y = Y1: HCOLOR= 0: GOSUB 330
C2
     250 X1 = X2:Y1 = Y2
83
          READ Y:Y = 170 - Y:X = T * 2 + 5
04
     260
61
     270
          HCOLOR= 3: GOSUB 330
35
          POKE
                - 16300 + SCREEN, 0
     290 SCREEN = 1 - SCREEN
```

```
B5
     300
          NEXT T
                - 16384,128: TEXT : HOME : END
6E
     310
          WAIT
Ø1
     320
9F
     330
           REM ** DRAW BALL **
9F
     340
          FOR LOOP = Ø TO 5
20
     350
          HPLOT X - WIDTH(LOOP), Y - 5 + LOOP TO X +
Ø7
     360
         WIDTH(LOOP), Y - 5 + LOOP
BD
          HPLOT X - WIDTH(LOOP), Y + 5 - LOOP TO X +
         WIDTH(LOOP), Y + 5 - LOOP
ØC
     380
          HPLOT X.
FΕ
     39Ø
          NEXT LOOP
BB
     400
          RETURN
15
Ø5
          DATA 1,3,4,4,5,5
     410
     420
           REM ** PATH DATA **
12
     430
Α7
     440
                150,147,145,142,140,135,130,125,120,
F2
     450
          DATA
         112,105,97,90,80,70,60,50,37,25,12,0
82
         DATA 10,20,30,40,47,55,62,70,75,80,85,90,
         92,95,97,100,97,95,92,90,85,80,75,70,62,55,
         47,40,30,20,10,0
ØA
     470 DATA
                7,15,22,30,35,40,45,50,52,55,57,60,5
         7,55,52,50,45,40,35,30,22,15,7,0
         DATA 5,10,15,20,22,25,27,30,27,25,22,20,1
22
         5,10,5,0
     490
                2,5,7,10,7,5,2,0
3C
          DATA
     500
          DATA Ø.Ø.Ø
21
```

TOTAL: E91F

END OF LISTING 1



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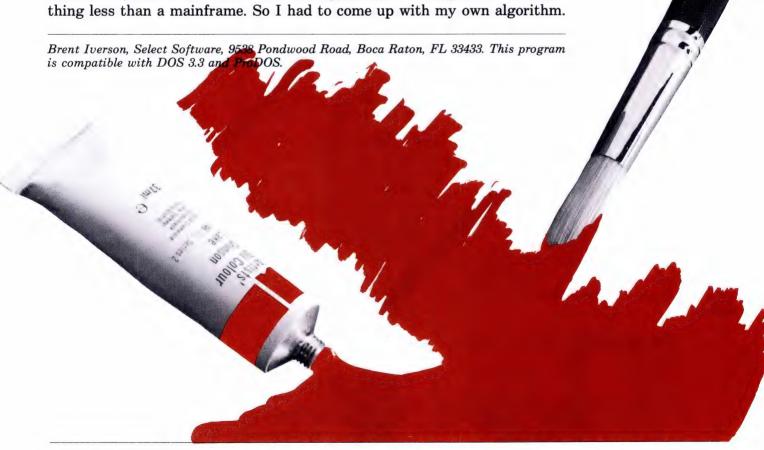
SMART COLOR FILL

mart Color Fill is a short machine-language program that will fill almost any black area with the colors designated by the Applesoft HCOLOR command (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, or 7).

Last spring, I needed a fill routine to accompany a graphics program on which I was working. The routine had to fill complex areas, meaning I couldn't just use one of the commercial fill routines available. (The majority of these are geared for speed, and the ability to fill complex areas would slow them down unacceptably.)

So, I had to write my own fill routine. The first thing I needed was an algorithm for complete filling. Computer graphics journals have published numerous articles about filling algorithms, so I checked through the ones at a university library. No luck. Most of the algorithms were described in a very hazy pseudocode, or were written in a computer language that hasn't been used in 15 years or so. The rest of the algorithms were impractical for anything less than a mainframe. So I had to come up with my own algorithm.





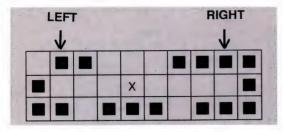


Figure 1: X marks the starting point

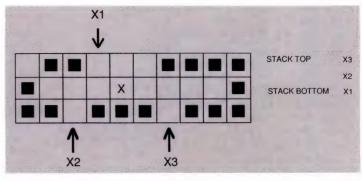


Figure 2: The stack

USING THE PROGRAM

To use FILL.DEMO (Listing 1), just run the program and watch the Hi-Res screen. It will plot a few patterns on the screen, make calls to the filling routine, make a short buzzing sound, and end. The filling part of the program takes 20 seconds.

FILL.BIN will fill a black area enclosed by most nonblack boundaries. The fill color must be between 1 and 7. To use this routine from Applesoft, you must first initialize certain memory locations in the following manner:

POKE 6,X-(X-255)*256 POKE 7,X-255 POKE 8,Y POKE 9,C

X and Y represent the screen coordinates at which the filling will start, and C is the fill color (1-7). Once you've done this, call the routine with

CALL 16384

ENTERING THE PROGRAM

To enter the routine, you can type the source code from Listing 2 into the Editor Assembler (if you have it), and save the object code as FILL.BIN. Or you can type in the hex codes from Listing 3. First enter the Monitor with

CALL -151

Save the file with the command

BSAVE FILL.BIN, A\$4000, L\$30D

To enter the demonstration program, type in Listing 1 and save it with

SAVE FILL. DEMO

For more help with *Nibble* listings, see the Typing Tips section in this issue.

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

FILL.BIN uses an algorithm that works this way:

- It searches to the left from the starting point until it reaches a colored dot. It stores the position of the dot to the right of this one as Left. Then, it searches to the right from the starting point until it finds a colored dot. It stores the position of the dot to the left of this one as Right. (See Figure 1. The X is the starting point of the fill. The dots are colored pixels. The other pixels are black, or uncolored.)
- 2. From left to right, it searches one row above the starting point for the dots in uncolored spaces that are farthest

to the left. In this case, the only one is at X1. It pushes this position onto the stack.

- 3. It searches from left to right, one row below the starting point, for dots as described in step two. In this case, it will find X2 and X3, and it pushes them onto the stack. Figure 2 shows the state of the stack, as well as the points we've found so far, after step three has been carried out.
- 4. The algorithm picks a new starting point from the top of the stack (in this case, X3), and starts over at step one.

Because of the way color is obtained on the Apple, this program will not fill areas of two dots or less, and frequently will miss areas of three dots. If the program were able to fill in these areas, it would also fill between the alternately spaced dots of nonwhite lines.

This program is not as fast as the filling routines used in Hi-Res adventures, because those don't have to check above and below every dot in a row, as this program does. Filling the entire screen takes about 17 seconds.

The routine will fill any area with any Hi-Res color unless the area is exceedingly complex.

MODIFICATIONS

FILL.BIN will fill any area unless the area is exceedingly complex (and the program runs out of stack space). If this happens, the program will end with the area only partially filled. If you want to increase the stack space available to the program (to allow it to fill very complex areas), just increase the value of LIM in the source listing.

The program is assembled just above the first Hi-Res page. If you want to assemble it at a different location, just remember to change the address of STBASE (the location of the first byte of storage for the stack used by the program).

The stack uses (3 * LIM) bytes, starting at STBASE.

LISTING 1: FILL.DEMO

```
37
           REM
      10
CØ
           REM
                   * FILL.DEMO
В9
      30
                   * BY BRENT IVERSON
           REM
                  * COPYRIGHT(C) 1990
* MINDCRAFT PUBL. CORP.
* CONCORD, MA. 01742
ΑE
      40
           REM
CB
      5Ø
           REM
24
      60
           REM
45
      70
           REM
           PRINT CHR$ (4) "BLOAD FILL.BIN"
REM ---SET UP FOR GRAPHICS
61
      20
41
      90
           HGR : POKE - 16302,0: HCOLOR= 3
56
      100
            REM --- DRAW "F"
D7
      110
09
      120
            HPLOT 30,30 TO 70,30 TO 70,50 TO 40,50 TO
           40,90 TO 60,90 TO 60,110 TO 40,110 TO 40,15
           Ø TO 3Ø,15Ø TO 3Ø,3Ø
25
          REM ---DRAW "I
      140 HPLOT 80,30 TO 130,30 TO 130,50 TO 110,50 TO 110,130 TO 130,130 TO 130,150 TO 80,150
88
           TO 80,130 TO 100,130 TO 100,50 TO 80,50 TO
            80.30
F3
      150
            REM --- DRAW "I"
            HPLOT 150,30 TO 160,30 TO 160,130 TO 190,1
67
      160
           3Ø TO 19Ø,15Ø TO 15Ø,15Ø TO 15Ø,3Ø
REM ---DRAW "L"
29
ØF
           HPLOT 210,30 TO 220,30 TO 220,130 TO 250,1
           30 TO 250,150 TO 210,150 TO 210,30
1D
            REM --- MAKE BORDER LINES
```

```
F9
     200
          FOR I = 0 TO 24 STEP 6: HPLOT I, I TO 279 -
           I,I TO 279 - I,191 - I TO I,191 - I TO I,I
           NEXT
          REM ---FILL IN AREAS
     220 X = 2:Y = 2:C = 1: GOSUB 350
F3
     230 X = 8:Y = 8:C = 2: GOSUB 350
5C
     240 X = 14:Y = 14:C = 1: GOSUB 350
9B
     250 X = 20:Y = 20:C = 2: GOSUB 350
61
     260 X = 26:Y = 25:C = 3: GOSUB 350
14
DF
     270 X = 35:Y = 35:C = 5: GOSUB 350
96
     280 X = 85:Y = 35:C = 6: GOSUB 350
E5
     290 X = 155:Y = 35:C = 5: GOSUB 350
44
     300 X = 215:Y = 35:C = 6: GOSUB 350
         REM ---MAKE BUZZ AND END
AA
DE
          FOR I = 1 TO 100:P = PEEK ( - 16336): NEX
     330
          END
ΕE
          POKE 6,X - (X > 255) * 256
POKE 7,X > 255
55
     340
ØA
     350
ØA
     360
2B
     370
          POKE 8 Y
47
     380
          POKE 9,C
     390
          CALL 16384
B2
BB
     400
          RETURN
```

TOTAL: 3BFA

END OF LISTING 1

LISTING 2: FILL.BIN Source Code

```
• FILL.BIN SOURCE CODE
• BY BRENT IVERSON
    . COPYRIGHT(C) 1990
    • MINDCRAFT PUBL. CORP
• CONCORD, MA Ø1742
• EDITOR ASSEMBLER
                          16384
                          BEGIN
13 . ONE-BYTE VARIABLES
15 DEPTH
16 COLOR
17 XBYTE
                  DS
18 OXBYTE
20 OXBIT
                  DS
23 XLBYTE
                  DS
                  DS
DS
DS
24 XRBIT
25 XRBYTE
26 F
26 F
27 MØ
                  DS
                  DS
DS
30 M3
                  DS
                  DS
DS
   D1
33 D2
                  DS
34 CODE
    . LOCATIONS OF PARAMETERS
37 . GIVEN TO THIS ROUTINE
40 XH
41 YB
42 CO
                  EOU
44 • BITMASKS USED TO
45 • DETECT OPEN AREAS
46 •
47 BITMASK DFB
                         16,32,64
3,7,14,28
49 FBITMASK DFB
52 . LOCATION OF LINE-BASE
   . DATA FROM HBAS ROUTINE
                EOU $26
55 ONE
57 • MAXIMUM NUMBER OF
58 • BYTES IN EACH STACK
60 LIM
                 EQU 100
62 . STACK LOCATIONS
                 EQU
65 STACKXBYTE EQU STBASE
66 STACKXBIT EQU STBASE+LIM
67 STACKYC EQU STBASE+LIM+LIM
69 . APPLESOFT HI-RES ROUTINES
```

```
71 HPOSN
                                  $F411
                        EOU
  72 HLIN
73 HPLOT
                        EQU
EQU
                                  $F53A
$F457
  73 HPLOT
74 HCOLOR
                        EOU
                                   $F6FØ
  78 . INITIALIZE STACK
  79 .
80 BEGIN
  81
                        STA
                                  DEPTH
  82
83
      • GET X-BIT, X-BYTE,
• AND Y-COORDINATE
  85
  86
87
                                  DIVIDE
                        LDA
                                  D2
                        STA
                                  XBIT
  89
90
                                  XBYTE
                        STA
  91
92
  93 •
      • GET COLOR. CHECK
• THAT IT IS <8 AND
• NON-BLACK
  97
  98
99
                        BEQ
                                  RET
#8
100
                        BCS
CPX
 101
103
                                  COL
104 RET
105 •
106 • DESIRED COLOR IS
107 • LEGAL, SO CHANGE
108 • HCOLOR TO THAT
110 COL
                                  COLOR
                                  HCOLOR
112
113 . SAVE CURRENT XBIT
                       LDA
STA
LDA
116 MAIN
                                  XBYTE
                                  OXBYTE
119
                        STA
                                  OXBIT
121 • FIND LEFTMOST BYTE
122 • OF THIS ROW
125
                        LDY
                                  #0
                        LDA
                        JSR
                                  HPOSN
128 •
129 • CHECK IF THIS LOCATION
130 • IS COLORED. IF IT IS,
131 • THEN SKIP THE WHOLE
132 • CHECKING & COLORING ROUTINE
133 • AND GO GET THE NEXT
134 • LOCATIONS FROM THE STACK
135 •
136
137
138
                                  XBYTE
                        LDX
                        JSR
                                  VERIFY
```

```
JMP
                               END
141 •
142 • IF CURRENT LOCATION IS
 143 . COLORED, STOP ADVANCING
      . TO THE LEFT
 146 STARTLEFT BNF GOTLEFT
 147
148 • DECREMENT THE X-BIT. IF
149 • NECESSARY, DECREMENT THE
150 • X-BYTE.
152 LOOPLEFT DEC
                               XBIT
                      LDA
CMP
                               XBIT
#255
                      BNE
                               CONTLEFT
155
                      I DA
                                XBIT
                     DEC
160 • IF WE HAVE GONE OFF
161 • THE LEFT SIDE OF THE
162 • SCREEN, JUMP OUT OF
163 • THIS LOOP
164 ·
                     LDA
CMP
                            XBYTE
                      BEQ
                               GOTLEFT
168 .
169 • CHECK WHETHER THE CURRENT
170 • LOCATION IS COLORED
172 CONTLEFT LDY
                               XRYTE
                      LDX
                               VERIFY
                               STARTLEFT
177 . WE HAVE FOUND THE FIRST
178 • COLORED LOCATION TO THE
179 • LEFT OF THE STARTING
180 • POINT, SO INCREMENT
181 • THIS LOCATION TO GET THE
182 . LEFTMOST UNCOLORED SPOT
184 GOTLEFT
                     INC
                            XBIT
                     LDA
CMP
BCC
185
                               XBIT
186
187
                               #7
ENDLEFT
                      TNC
                               XBYTE
                               XBIT
190
                     STA
192 • SAVE THIS UNCOLORED
193 • SPOT
195 ENDLEFT
                     STA
                               XLBIT
197
                      LDA
                               XBYTE
200 • START CHECKING TO THE
201 • RIGHT OF THE ORIGINAL
202 • STARTING POINT FOR THIS
203 . ROW
204
206
                     STA
                               XBYTE
                     LDA
                               OXBIT
```

| 209 STA XBIT | | |
|--|--|--|
| 209 STA XBIT 210 TAX | 322 • IS SET, CLEAR IT AND ADD 323 • THIS LOCATION TO THE STACK | 435 CMP #7 436 BCC ENDB |
| 211 JSR VERIFY | 324 • 325 EDA F | 437 LDA #0 438 STA XBIT |
| 212 • 213 • IF CURRENT LOCATION IS | 326 BNE INCA | 439 INC XBYTE |
| 214 • COLORED, STOP ADVANCING 215 • TO THE RIGHT | 327 DEC YC 328 JSR PUSH | 440 • 441 • IF WE ARE PAST OUR |
| 216 • | 329 INC YC | 442 * RIGHT HORIZONTAL LIMIT, |
| 217 STARTRIGHT BNE GOTRIGHT 218 • | 330 LDA #1 331 STA F | 443 • E6D THIS LOOP 444 • |
| 219 · INCREMENT THE X-BIT. | 332 JMP INCA | 445 ENDB LDA XBYTE 446 CMP XRBYTE |
| 220 • IF NECESSARY, INCREMENT 221 • THE X-BYTE | 333 • 334 • LOCATION IS COLORED. | 447 BCC LKBELOW |
| 222 + | 335 * SET "COLORED" FLAG. 336 * | 448 BNE END 449 LDA XBIT |
| 223 LOOPRIGHT INC XBIT 224 LDA XBIT | 337 ACOL LDA #0 | 450 CMP XRBIT |
| 225 CMP #7 226 BCC CONTRIGHT | 338 STA F 339 • | 451 BCC LKBELOW 452 BEQ LKBELOW |
| 227 LDA #0 | 340 . INCREMENT THE XBIT. | 453 • |
| 228 STA XBIT 229 INC XBYTE | 341 * IF NECESSARY, INCREMENT 342 * THE XBYTE | 454 • POP ANOTHER LOCATION 455 • FROM THE STACK AND |
| 230 • | 343 • | 456 . START MAIN LOOP AGAIN |
| 231 • IF WE HAVE GONE OFF 232 • THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE | 344 INCA INC XBIT 345 LDA XBIT | 457 = 458 END JSR POP |
| 233 • SCREEN, STOP ADVANCING | 346 CMP #7 347 BCC ENDA | 459 JMP MAIN 460 • |
| 234 • TO THE RIGHT 235 • | 347 BCC ENDA 348 LDA #0 | 461 |
| 236 LDA XBYTE | 349 STA XBIT 350 INC XBYTE | 462 • 463 • SUBROUTINE TO PUSH |
| 237 CMP #40 238 BEQ GOTRIGHT | 351 • | 464 . LOCATION DATA ONTO |
| 239 • 240 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT | 352 • IF WE HAVE GONE PAST 353 • THE RIGHT LIMIT, END | 465 • THE STACK. 466 • |
| 241 • LOCATION IS COLORED | 354 • THIS LOOP. | 467 • IF THE STACK IS ALREADY |
| 242 • 243 CONTRIGHT LDY XBYTE | 355 • 356 ENDA LDA XBYTE | 468 • FULL, THEN RETURN WITHOUT 469 • PUSHING |
| 244 LDX XBIT | 357 CMP XRBYTE | 470 + |
| 245 USR VERIFY 246 UMP STARTRIGHT | 358 BCC LKABOVE 359 BNE STARTB | 471 PUSH LDA DEPTH 472 CMP #LIM |
| 247 • | 360 LDA XBIT | 473 BCS PUSH2 |
| 248 • WE HAVE FOUND THE FIRST 249 • COLORED LOCATION TO THE | 361 CMP XRBIT 362 BCC LKABOVE | 474 • 475 • INCREMENT THE DEPTH |
| 250 • RIGHT OF OUR STARTING | 363 BEQ LKABOVE | 476 • COUNTER |
| 251 • POINT, SO DECREMENT THIS 252 • LOCATION TO FIND THE LAST | 364 = 365 • SET THE "COLORED" FLAG | 477 • INC DEPTH |
| 253 • UNCOLORED LOCATION TO THE | 366 • 367 STARTB LDA #Ø | 479 • 480 • PUSH THE DATA ONTO |
| 254 • RIGHT OF THE STARTING POINT. 255 • | 368 STA F | 481 • THE APPROPRIATE STACK |
| 256 GOTRIGHT DEC XBIT 257 LDA XBIT | 369 • 370 • IF WE ARE AT THE BOTTOM | 482 • 483 LDX DEPTH |
| 257 CMP #255 | 371 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T | 484 LDA XBYTE |
| 259 BNE ENDRIGHT 260 LDA #6 | 372 • CHECK BELOW THIS ROW 373 • | 485 STA STACKXBYTE,X 486 LDA XBIT |
| 261 STA XBIT | 374 LDA YC | 487 STA STACKXBIT, X |
| 262 DEC XBYTE 263 • | 375 CMP #191 376 BCS END | 488 LDA YC 489 STA STACKYC,X |
| 264 • STORE THIS UNCOLORED | 377 • | 490 PUSH2 RTS |
| 265 • SPOT 266 • | 378 • CHECK THE ROW BELOW OUR 379 • STARTING ONE, BETWEEN THE | 491 • |
| 267 ENDRIGHT LDA XBIT | 380 • TWO HORIZONTAL ENDPOINTS, FOR | 493 • 494 • SUBROUTINE TO POP |
| 268 STA XRBIT 269 LDA XBYTE | 381 • LOCATIONS TO ADD TO THE 382 • STACK. | 494 • SUBROUTINE TO FOR |
| 270 STA XRBYTE | 383 • 384 LDA XLBIT | 496 • THE STACK 497 • |
| 271 • 272 • DRAW A LINE BETWEEN | 385 STA XBIT | 498 . IF THE STACK IS EMPTY, |
| 273 • THESE TWO UNCOLORED 274 • LOCATIONS | 386 LDA XLBYTE 387 STA XBYTE | 499 • THEN TAKE THE LAST RETURN 500 • ADDRESS FROM THE STACK |
| 275 • | 388 • | |
| | TTT | 501 • AND EXECUTE AN "RTS" TO |
| 276 USR PLOT 277 • | 389 • FIND THE LEFTMOST BYTE 390 • OF THIS ROW | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T | 390 • OF THIS ROW | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • 282 LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 • | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • 282 • LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 • SET THE "COLORED" 286 • FLAG | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • 399 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK |
| 277 . 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • 282 LDA YC 283 | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN. DON'T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • LDA YC 283 8EQ STARTB 284 • 285 • SET THE "COLORED" 286 • FLAG 287 • LDA #8 289 STA F | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPDSN 398 • 399 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 • 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 • SET THE "COLORED" 286 • FLAG 287 • 288 LDA NØ 289 STA F 290 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LDX XBIT 404 JSR FVERIFY | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 • 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA MBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X |
| 277 . 278 . IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 . OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 . CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 . 282 . LDA YC 283 . BEQ STARTB 284 . 285 . SET THE "COLORED" 286 . FLAG 287 . 288 . LDA #8 289 . STA F 290 . 291 . CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 . BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • 399 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LDX XBIT 404 JSR FVERIFY 405 BNE BCOL | 562 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 563 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 564 • 565 POP LDA DEPTH 566 BNE POP2 567 PLA 568 PLA 569 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 • 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • LDA YC 823 BEQ STARTB 284 • 285 • SET THE "COLORED" 286 • FLAG 287 • LDA #0 289 STA F 290 • 291 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 • BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 • FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 • TO ADD TO THE STACK | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 398 • 399 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LDX XBIT 404 JSR FVERIFY 405 BNE BCOL 406 • 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS | 562 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 563 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 564 • 565 POP LDA DEPTH 566 BNE POP2 567 PLA 568 PLA 569 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 • 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYC, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYC, X 520 STA YC |
| 277 - 278 - 278 - 278 - 279 - 279 - 279 - 279 - 270 - | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 JSR FVERIFY 404 JSR FVERIFY 405 BNE BCOL 406 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 408 • UNCOLORED. IF THE "COLORED" | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 • 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYC, X 520 STA YC |
| 277 * 278 * IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 * OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 * CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 * LDA YC 823 * BEQ STARTB 284 * 285 * SET THE "COLORED" 286 * FLAG 287 * EDA #0 289 * STA F 290 * 291 * CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 * BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 * FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 * TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 * LDA XLBIT 297 * STA XBIT | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • 399 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LDX XBIT 404 JSR FVERIFY 405 BNE BCOL 406 • 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 408 • UNCOLORED IF THE "COLORED" 409 • FLAG IS SET, CLEAR IT AND 410 • ADD THIS LOCATION TO THE | 502 - RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 - THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 - 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 - 511 - POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 - FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 - 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYBIT, X 520 STA YC 521 - 522 - DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 - COUNTER |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 • SET THE "COLORED" 286 • FLAG 287 • 288 LDA #0 STA F 290 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 • BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 • FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 • TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 • LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • OF THIS ROW 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LDX XBIT 404 JSR FVERIFY 405 BNE BCOL 406 • 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 408 • UNCOLORED. IF THE "COLORED" 409 • FLAG IS SET, CLEAR IT AND 410 • ADD THIS LOCATION TO THE 411 • STACK. | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 • 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE,X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT,X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYBIT,X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYBIT,X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYC,X 520 STA YC 521 • |
| 277 • 1F WE ARE AT THE TOP 278 • 0F THE SCREEN, DON T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • 282 • LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 • SET THE "COLORED" 286 • FLAG 287 • 288 LDA #8 289 STA F 290 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 291 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 • BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 • FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 • TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 • 296 LDA XLBIT 297 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 299 STA XBIT 298 LDA XLBYTE 299 STA XBYTE 300 • | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • OF THIS ROW 392 • LDX #0 393 • LDY #0 394 • LDA YC 395 • CLC 396 • ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 • LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LOX XBIT 404 JSR FVERIFY 405 • BNE BCOL 406 • 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 408 • UNCOLORED. IF THE "COLORED" 409 • FLAG IS SET, CLEAR IT AND 410 • ADD THIS LOCATION TO THE 411 • STACK. 412 • LDA F | 502 - RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 - THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 - 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 - 511 - POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 - FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 - 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYBIT, X 520 STA YC 521 - 522 - DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 - COUNTER 524 - 525 DEC DEPTH |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • LDA YC 828 | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LDX XBIT 404 JSR FVERIFY 405 BNE BCOL 406 • 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 408 • UNCOLORED. IF THE "COLORED" 409 • FLAG IS SET, CLEAR IT AND 410 • ADD THIS LOCATION TO THE 411 • STACK. 412 • 413 LDA F 414 BNE INCB | 502 - RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 - THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 - 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 - 511 - POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 - FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 - 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBIT.X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT.X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKXBIT.X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYC.X 522 - DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 - COUNTER 524 DEC DEPTH |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 • SET THE "COLORED" 286 • FLAG 287 • 288 LDA #0 289 STA F 290 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 • BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 • FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 • TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 • LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 299 STA XBYTE 300 • FIND THE LEFTMOST 302 • BYTE OF THE ROW ABOVE 303 • OUR STARTING ROW | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • OF THIS ROW 392 | 502 - RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 - THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 - 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 - 511 - POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 - FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 - 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 514 POP2 LDX STACKXBYTE, X 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYC, X 520 STA YC 521 - 522 - DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 - COUNTER 524 - 525 DEC DEPTH 526 RTS 527 - 528 |
| 277 - 278 - IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 - OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 - CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 - 282 - LDA YC 283 - BEQ STARTB 284 - 285 - SET THE "COLORED" 286 - FLAG 287 - 288 - LDA #8 289 - STA F 290 - 291 - CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 - BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 - FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 - TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 - 296 - LDA XLBIT 297 - STA XBIT 298 - LDA XLBIT 298 - LDA XLBIT 299 - STA XBIT 298 - STA XBYTE 300 - 301 - FIND THE LEFTMOST 302 - BYTE OF THE ROW ABOVE | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • 399 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 JSR FVERIFY 404 JSR FVERIFY 405 BNE BCOL 406 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 408 • UNCOLORED. IF THE "COLORED" 409 • FLAG IS SET, CLEAR IT AND 410 • ADD THIS LOCATION TO THE 411 • STACK. 413 LDA F 414 BNE INCB | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 • 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYBIT, X 520 STA YC 521 • 522 • DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 • COUNTER 524 • 525 DEC DEPTH 527 • 528 • |
| 277 • 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • LDA YC 283 EQ STARTB 284 • LDA YC 285 • SET THE "COLORED" 286 • FLAG 287 • LDA #0 289 STA F 290 • 291 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 • BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 • FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 • TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 • LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBYTE 300 • 301 • FIND THE LEFTMOST 302 • BYTE OF THE ROW ABOVE 303 • OUR STARTING ROW 304 • LDX #0 306 LDY #0 | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LDX XBIT 405 BNE BCOL 406 • 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 408 • UNCOLORED IF THE "COLORED" 409 • FLAG IS SET, CLEAR IT AND 410 • ADD THIS LOCATION TO THE 411 • STACK. 412 • 413 LDA F 414 BNE INCB 415 INC YC 416 JSR PUSH 417 DEC YC 418 LDA #1 419 STA F | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 • 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 518 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYC, X 522 • DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 • COUNTER 524 • DEC DEPTH 525 DEC DEPTH 526 RTS 527 • 528 • VERIFY ROUTINE USED 531 • WHEN CHECKING LEFT AND 532 • RIGHT FOR COLORED DOTS |
| 277 - 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • 282 • LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 • SET THE "COLORED" 286 • FLAG 287 • 288 LDA #0 289 STA F 290 • 291 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 • BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 • FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 • TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 • 296 LDA XLBIT 297 STA XBIT 298 LDA XLBYTE 299 STA XBYTE 300 • 301 • FIND THE LEFTMOST 302 • BYTE OF THE ROW ABOVE 303 • OUR STARTING ROW 304 • 305 LDX #0 307 LDX #0 307 LDA YC 308 SEC | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • UNCOLORED 403 • LDX #0 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LDX XBIT 404 JSR FVERIFY 405 BNE BCOL 406 • 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 408 • UNCOLORED. IF THE "COLORED" 409 • FLAG IS SET, CLEAR IT AND 410 • ADD THIS LOCATION TO THE 411 • STACK. 412 • 413 LDA F 414 BNE INCB 415 INC YC 416 JSR PUSH 417 DEC YC 418 LDA #1 419 STA F 420 JMP INCB | 562 - RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 563 - THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 564 - 565 POP LDA DEPTH 566 BNE POP2 567 PLA 568 PLA 569 RTS 510 - 511 - POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 - FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 - 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 518 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYC, X 522 STA YC 521 - 522 COUNTER 524 - 525 DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 - COUNTER 524 - 525 DEC DEPTH 525 DEC DEPTH 526 RTS 527 - 528 - 529 - 530 - VERIFY ROUTINE USED 531 - WHEN CHECKING LEFT AND 532 - RIGHT FOR COLORED DOTS 533 - IN A ROW 534 |
| 277 - 278 IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 - 282 LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 SET THE "COLORED" 286 FLAG 287 CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 288 LDA #8 289 STA F 290 CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 291 CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 LDA XLBIT 297 STA XBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 STA XBYTE 300 STA XBYTE 301 FIND THE LEFTMOST 302 BYTE OF THE ROW ABOVE 303 OUR STARTING ROW 304 SEC 306 SEC 307 SEC 308 SEC 309 SEC | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • OF THIS ROW 392 • LDX #0 393 | 502 - RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 - THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 - 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 - 511 - POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 - FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 - 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYBIT, X 520 STA YC 521 - 522 DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 COUNTER 524 - 525 DEC DEPTH 526 RTS 527 - 528 |
| 277 - 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • 282 | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • UDX #0 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • HPOSN 399 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LDX XBIT 405 BNE BCOL 406 • 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 408 • UNCOLORED IF THE "COLORED" 409 • FLAG IS SET, CLEAR IT AND 410 • ADD THIS LOCATION TO THE 411 • STACK. 412 • LDA F 414 BNE INCB 415 INC YC 416 JSR PUSH 417 DEC YC 418 LDA #1 419 STA F 420 JMP INCB 421 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 422 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 423 • COLORED, SO SET THE 423 * COLORED, SO SET THE 424 • "COLORED, SO SET THE | 562 * RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 563 * THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 564 * |
| 277 - 278 IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 OF THE SCREEN, DON T 280 CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 - 282 LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 SET THE "COLORED" 286 FLAG 287 - 288 LDA #8 289 STA F 290 CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 291 CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 299 STA XBIT 298 LDA XLBYTE 390 STA XBYTE 300 STA XBYTE 301 FIND THE LEFTMOST 302 BYTE OF THE ROW ABOVE 303 OUR STARTING ROW 304 SEC 305 SEC 306 LDY #8 307 LDA YC 308 SEC 309 SBC #1 310 JSR HPOSN 311 STA CHECK IF LOCATION | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • OF THIS ROW 392 • LDX #0 393 | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 • 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 518 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYBIT, X 520 STA YC 521 • 522 • DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 • COUNTER 524 • 525 DEC DEPTH 523 • COUNTER 527 • 528 • VERIFY ROUTINE USED 531 • WHEN CHECKING LEFT AND 532 • RIGHT FOR COLORED DOTS 533 • IN A ROW 534 • GET THE BYTE TO BE 536 • CHECKED AND STORE IT |
| 277 - 278 IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 - 282 LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 SET THE "COLORED" 286 FLAG 287 - 288 LDA #8 289 STA F 290 CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 291 CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 LDA XLBIT 297 STA XBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 STA XBYTE 300 STA XBYTE 300 STA XBYTE 301 FIND THE LEFTMOST 302 BYTE OF THE ROW ABOVE 303 OUR STARTING ROW 304 SEC 305 SBC #1 310 JSR HPOSN 311 SCHECK IF LOCATION 313 IS CHECK IF LOCATION 313 IS COLORED | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 • LDA STACKXBYTE, X 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKXBIT, X 520 STA YC 521 • DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 • COUNTER 524 • DEC DEPTH 525 DEC DEPTH 526 RTS 527 • SER 527 • SER 529 • VERIFY ROUTINE USED 531 • WHEN CHECKING LEFT AND 532 • RIGHT FOR COLORED DOTS 533 • IN A ROW 534 • SECT THE BYTE TO BE 536 • CHECKED AND STORE IT 537 • SER 538 VERIFY LDA (ONE), Y 539 540 • VERIFY LDA (ONE), Y 539 540 • STA CODE |
| 277 | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • UNCOLORED 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LDX XBIT 404 JSR FVERIFY 405 BNE BCOL 406 • 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 408 • UNCOLORED. IF THE "COLORED" 409 • FLAG IS SET, CLEAR IT AND 410 • ADD THIS LOCATION TO THE 411 • STACK. 412 • THE CURRENT LOCATION TO THE 415 INC YC 416 JSR PUSH 417 DEC YC 418 LDA #1 419 JMP INCB 421 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 422 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 423 • COLORED, SO SET THE 424 • "COLORED" FLAG 425 • 426 BCOL LDA #0 | 562 * RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 563 * THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 564 * |
| 277 - 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • 282 • LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 • SET THE "COLORED" 286 • FLAG 287 • 288 LDA #0 289 STA F 290 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 291 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 • BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 • FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 • TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 • 296 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 298 LDA XLBIT 299 STA XBIT 290 STA XBIT 290 STA XBIT 291 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 301 • FIND THE LEFTMOST 302 • BYTE OF THE ROW ABOVE 303 • OUR STARTING ROW 304 • 305 LDX #0 306 LDY #0 307 LDA YC 308 SEC 309 SEC 309 SEC 309 SEC 309 SEC 301 • SEC 309 SEC 309 SEC 301 • SEC 307 LDA YC 308 SEC 309 SEC 309 SEC 309 SEC 301 • SEC 307 LDA YC 308 SEC 309 | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • 392 | 502 • RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 • THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 • 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 • 511 • POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 • FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 • 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYBIT, X 520 STA YC 521 • 522 • DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 • COUNTER 524 • 525 DEC DEPTH 523 • COUNTER 524 • 525 DEC DEPTH 523 • STA YC 521 • 522 • DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 • COUNTER 524 • 525 DEC DEPTH 523 • STA YC 521 • 522 • DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 • COUNTER 524 • 525 DEC DEPTH 527 • 528 • 529 • 530 • VERIFY ROUTINE USED 531 • WHEN CHECKING LEFT AND 532 • RIGHT FOR COLORED DOTS 533 • IN A ROW 534 • 535 • GET THE BYTE TO BE 536 • CHECKED AND STORE IT 537 • 538 VERIFY LDA (ONE), Y 539 STA CODE |
| 277 - 278 IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • OF THIS ROW 392 • LDX #0 393 | 502 - RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 503 - THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 504 - 505 POP LDA DEPTH 506 BNE POP2 507 PLA 508 PLA 509 RTS 510 - 511 - POP THE LOCATION DATA 512 - FROM ITS APPROPRIATE STACK 513 - 514 POP2 LDX DEPTH 515 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 516 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBYTE, X 518 STA XBYTE 517 LDA STACKXBIT, X 518 STA XBIT 519 LDA STACKYBIT, X 520 STA YC 521 - 522 DECREMENT THE DEPTH 523 COUNTER 524 - 525 DEC DEPTH 523 COUNTER 524 RTS 527 - 528 |
| 277 - 278 • IF WE ARE AT THE TOP 279 • OF THE SCREEN, DON'T 280 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW 281 • 282 • LDA YC 283 BEQ STARTB 284 • 285 • SET THE "COLORED" 286 • FLAG 287 • 288 • LDA #0 289 STA F 290 • 291 • CHECK ABOVE THIS ROW, 292 • BETWEEN OUR TWO ENDPOINTS, 293 • FOR POSSIBLE LOCATIONS 294 • TO ADD TO THE STACK 295 • 296 • LDA XLBIT 297 STA XBIT 298 LOA XLBYTE 299 STA XBYTE 300 • FIND THE LEFTMOST 302 • BYTE OF THE ROW ABOVE 303 • OUR STARTING ROW 304 • 305 • LDX #0 307 LDA YC 308 SEC 309 SBC #1 310 JSR HPOSN 311 • 312 • CHECK IF LOCATION 313 • IS COLORED 314 • 315 LKABOVE LDY XBYTE 316 LDX XBIT 317 JSR FVERIFY 318 BNE ACOL | 390 • OF THIS ROW 391 • UNCOMENT OF THIS ROW 392 LDX #0 393 LDY #0 394 LDA YC 395 CLC 396 ADC #1 397 JSR HPOSN 398 • CHECK IF THE CURRENT 400 • LOCATION IS COLORED 401 • 402 LKBELOW LDY XBYTE 403 LDX XBIT 404 JSR FVERIFY 405 BNE BCOL 406 • 407 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 408 • UNCOLORED. IF THE "COLORED" 409 • FLAG IS SET, CLEAR IT AND 410 • ADD THIS LOCATION TO THE 411 • STACK. 412 • LDA F 413 LDA F 414 BNE INCB 415 INC YC 416 JSR PUSH 417 DEC YC 418 LDA #1 419 STA F 420 JMP INCB 421 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 422 • THE CURRENT LOCATION IS 423 • COLORED, SO SET THE 424 • "COLORED" FLAG 425 • LDA #0 427 STA F 428 • NECESSARY, INCREMENT THE 430 • NECESSARY, INCREMENT THE 431 XBYTE. | 562 * RETURN TO WHATEVER CALLED 563 * THIS WHOLE PROGRAM 564 * |

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LISTING 2: FILL.BIN Source Code continued

548

| 551 - VERIFY ROUTINE USD 552 - VERIFY ROUTINE USD 553 - MHEN CHECKING FOR LOCATIONS 554 - TO ADD TO THE STACK 555 - S 556 - GET THE CURRENT BYTE 557 - S 558 FVERIFY LDA (ONE),Y 559 STA CODE 560 - STA CODE 561 - IF WE ARE CHECKING 562 - BITS Ø OR 6, DO SPECIAL 563 - ROUTINES FOR THESE 564 - CASES 565 - CPX #6 567 BEQ FVERIFYØ 559 BEQ FVERIFYØ 559 BEQ FVERIFYØ 570 - MORMAL" CASE. CHECK 571 - "NORMAL" CASE. CHECK 572 - THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 - THE CURRENT BYTE 574 - LDA FBITMASK,X AND CODE 577 RTS 578 - SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - CURRENT BYTE 584 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK,X AND CODE 587 - TOSETHER 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 599 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 599 - OF THIS ONE 591 - TOGETHER 599 - ORA DØ 600 RTS 601 - ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - ORA DØ 609 - STA DØ 609 - STA DØ 610 - CET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - VOR THE SWE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - CET THE LEFTMOST VISIBLE 614 - DEY 615 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - STA DØ 639 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BITS IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - COPT THE SWE TO THE LEFT 613 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 614 - DEY 615 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 639 - THE FINAL RESULT 640 - STA DØ 641 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 641 - DEY 642 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 640 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 631 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 632 - BYT AND ADD THE LEFT 633 - BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 - HONIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 626 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOTA 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 639 - THE STA MA 640 - STA MA 641 - DEY 642 - CUC 643 - ADD XLBYTE 655 - COORDINATE 656 - FOOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 657 - COORDINATE 658 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 659 - DOOT THE LEFT 650 - DOOT THE LEFT 651 - DOOT THE LEFT 652 - COORDINATE 653 - COORDINATE 655 - COORDINATE 656 - FOOT T | 548 | | RTS | |
|--|------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| 551 - 552 - VERIFY ROUTINE USED 553 - WHEN CHECKING FOR LOCATIONS 554 - TO ADD TO THE STACK 555 - 556 - GET THE CURRENT BYTE 557 - 558 FVERIFY LDA (ONE), Y 559 STA CODE 561 - IF WE ARE CHECKING 562 - BITS 0 OR 6, DO SPECIAL 563 - ROUTINES FOR THESE 564 - CASES 565 - 566 CPX #6 567 BEQ FVERIFY6 568 CPX #0 570 - 571 - "NORMAL" CASE. CHECK 572 - THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 - THE CURRENT BYTE 574 - 575 LDA FBITMASK, X 576 AND CODE 577 RTS 578 - "SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK, X 585 AND CODE 587 - 588 - GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - 592 INY 593 LDA (ONE), Y 594 AND #1 595 - 596 "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - 600 RTS 601 - 602 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFY0 LDA FBITMASK, X 607 AND CODE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 608 STA DØ 609 - 610 - GET THE TWO RESULTS 611 - BIT IN THE CURRENT BYTE 602 - "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 612 - TOGETHER 613 - GET THE LEFTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE), Y 616 AND #64 617 - 618 - "OR" THES TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 629 - SYTES. ON THE SAME ROW 630 - 641 - BUT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 642 - LDA (ONE), Y 643 - BUT ONE 644 - DEY 645 - LDA (ONE), Y 646 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 647 - AND #64 647 - LDA (ONE), Y 648 - LDA (ONE), Y 649 - LDA (ONE), Y 640 - LDA LBSTE 641 - DEY 642 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 649 - STA M2 640 - LDA LBSTE 644 - LDA (ONE), Y 645 - LDA (ONE), Y 646 - LDA (ONE), Y 647 - AND ADD THE LEFT 648 - DAY AND ADD THE LEFT 659 - COORDINATE 651 - LDA (ONE), Y 640 - LDA LBSTE 651 - LDA ACLBSTE 653 - LOA MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 654 - ROUT THE LEFT COORDINATE 655 - COORDINATE 656 - LDA CUBLITATE 657 - COORDINATE 658 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 659 - LOORDINATE 651 - TO GET THE FIGHT HORIZONTAL 656 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 657 - COORDINATE 658 - PLOT THE LEFT TO THE LEFT 659 - | 549 550 | • • | | |
| 553 - WHEN CHECKING FOR LOCATIONS 554 - TO ADD TO THE STACK 555 - GET THE CURRENT BYTE 557 - 558 FVERIFY LDA (ONE),Y 559 STA CODE 560 - STA CODE 561 - IF WE ARE CHECKING 562 - BITS Ø OR 6, DO SPECIAL 563 - ROUTINES FOR THESE 564 - CASES 565 - GET THE CASE. 566 CPX #6 567 BEQ FVERIFY6 568 CPX #8 569 BEQ FVERIFY9 570 - "NORMAL" CASE. CHECK 572 - THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 - THE CURRENT BYTE 574 - LDA FBITMASK,X AND CODE 577 RTS 578 - "SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - SEA FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK,X AND CODE 587 - SEA FOR THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - TOGETHER 592 - CORENT BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - OR DO 600 RTS 601 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - OR DO 600 RTS 601 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 605 - VERIFY9 LDA FBITMASK,X AND CODE 601 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - VERIFY9 LDA FBITMASK,X 607 AND CODE 610 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - CORT THE SOUTH 614 DEY 615 - LDA (ONE),Y 616 AND #64 617 - LDA (ONE),Y 617 - LDA LEFT 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - RTS 621 - LDA ADD THE LEFT 622 - BY TAND ADD THE LEFT 633 - BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - LOR ADD 646 - LDA ALBYTE 637 - LDA ALBYTE 638 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 649 - STA M3 JSR MULTIPLY THE LEFT 639 - STA M3 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 - CDC 644 - DAY 645 - LDA ALBYTE 656 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 647 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 658 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 669 - COORDINATE 651 - DAY 652 - BY TAND ADD THE LEFT 653 - BY TAND ADD THE LEFT 654 - DAY 655 - DAY 656 - DAY 657 - DAY 657 - DAY 658 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 659 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 655 - TO GET THE FIGHT HORIZONTAL 656 - TO GET THE FIGHT HORIZONTAL | 551 | • | | |
| 555 - GET THE CURRENT BYTE 557 - 556 - GET THE CURRENT BYTE 557 - 558 FVERIFY LDA (ONE).Y 559 | | | ROUTIN | E USED |
| 555 - GET THE CURRENT BYTE 577 - S58 FVERIFY LDA (ONE) Y 559 STA CODE 560 - S61 - IF WE ARE CHECKING 561 - IF WE ARE CHECKING 562 - BITS Ø OR 6, DO SPECIAL 563 - ROUTINES FOR THESE 564 - CASES 565 - S66 CPX #6 567 BEQ FVERIFY6 568 CPX #0 569 BEQ FVERIFY0 570 - MORMAL CASE. CHECK 572 - THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 - THE CURRENT BYTE 574 - LDA FBITMASK X 575 AND CODE 577 RTS 578 - SIXTH BIT CASE. 580 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - S84 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK X 585 AND CODE 587 - S88 - GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - STORTHE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - ORA D0 600 RTS 600 - CR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - ORA D0 600 RTS 601 - ZEROTH BIT CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - TOGETHER 598 - ORA D0 609 - COR THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - ORA D0 609 - COR THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - COR THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - COR THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - COR THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - COR THE SOUTH E TO THE LEFT 613 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE) Y 616 - CR THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - RTS 621 - CASE 622 - RTS 623 - CASE 624 - CASE 625 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 639 - STA M2 640 - STA M2 641 - DEY 642 - CLC 643 - BUTS ON THE SAME ROW 649 - CASE 645 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 646 - CASE 647 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 648 - COORDINATE 659 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - DORDINATE 652 - LOOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 653 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 654 - MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 - TO COORDINATE 656 - TO COORDINATE 657 - COORDINATE 658 - TO COORDINATE 659 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - TO COORDINATE 651 - TO COORDINATE 652 - TO COORDINATE 653 - TO COORDIN | | | | |
| 558 FVERIFY LDA (ONE).Y 559 STA CODE 560 . 561 IF WE ARE CHECKING 562 BITS 0 OR 6. DO SPECIAL 563 ROUTINES FOR THESE 564 CASES 565 . 566 CPX #6 567 BEQ FVERIFY6 568 CPX #0 569 BEQ FVERIFY0 570 . 571 "NORMAL" CASE. CHECK 572 THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 THE CURRENT BYTE 574 . 575 LDA FBITMASK.X AND CODE 577 RTS 578 . 579 "SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 . VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 . CURRENT BYTE 583 . 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 STA D0 587 . 588 GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 . IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 . OF THIS ONE 591 . 592 INY 593 LDA (ONE).Y AND #1 595 . 596 "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 . TOGETHER 598 . 600 RTS 601 . 602 "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 . GET THE TWO RESULTS 597 . TOGETHER 598 . 609 RTS 609 . 600 FVERIFY0 LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 611 . 611 . BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 612 . OF THIS ONE 613 . 609 . 610 . GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 . BITS IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 . OF THIS ONE 613 . 614 DEY 615 . LDA (ONE).Y AND H1 616 . GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 . BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 620 . THE FINAL RESULT 621 . ORA D0 622 . TEROTH BIT" CASE 623 . GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 644 . BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 645 . LDA (ONE).Y AND H1 646 . GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 . BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 620 . THE FINAL RESULT 621 . ORA D0 622 . TEROTH BIT CASE 623 . GET THE LEFT 634 . HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 . SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 . LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 . SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 639 . STA M3 640 . SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 . LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 . SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 639 . STA M3 640 . SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 . LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 638 . SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 649 . STA M3 640 . SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 . LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 . SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 649 . STA M3 640 . SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 . LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 . SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 630 . STA M3 640 . SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 . LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 638 . SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 649 . SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 640 . SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 641 . DAY 642 . SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 643 . DAY 644 . DAY 645 . DAY 646 . DAY 647 . SUB | 555 | • | | |
| STA CODE | | • GET THE | CURRE | NT BYTE |
| 569 . STA CODE 561 . IF WE ARE CHECKING 562 . BITS O OR 6. DO SPECIAL 563 . ROUTINES FOR THESE 564 . CASES 565 . 566 . CASES 565 . SEC . CASES 566 . CPX #6 567 . BEQ FVERIFY6 568 . CPX #0 569 . SEQ FVERIFY6 570 . SEQ FVERIFY6 571 . "NORMAL" CASE. CHECK 572 . THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 . THE CURRENT BYTE 574 . SEC . CASE. 576 . AND CODE 577 . RTS 578 . SEC . CODE 577 . RTS 578 . SEC . CHECK 580 . GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 . VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 . CURRENT BYTE 583 . SEC . CURRENT BYTE 584 . FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 . SAMD CODE 587 . SEC . CURRENT BYTE 589 . IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 . OF THIS ONE 591 . SEC . CODE 591 . SEC . SE | | • FVFRIFY | I DA | (ONE) Y |
| 561 • IF WE ARE CHECKING 562 • BITS Ø OR 6 DO SPECIAL 563 • ROUTINES FOR THESE 564 • CASES 565 • CASES 566 • CPX #6 567 BEQ FVERIFY6 568 CPX #9 569 BEQ FVERIFY0 570 • MORMAL CASE. CHECK 572 • THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 • THE CURRENT BYTE 574 • LDA FBITMASK, X AND CODE 577 RTS 578 • "SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 • GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 • VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 • CURRENT BYTE 583 • "SIXTH BITS IN THE 582 • CURRENT BYTE 583 • STA DØ 587 • 588 • GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 • IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 • OF THIS ONE 591 • IN 592 • INY 593 LDA (ONE), Y AND #1 595 • "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 • TOGETHER 598 • ORA DØ 600 RTS 601 • GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 • BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 • "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 • TOGETHER 607 • GRA DØ 608 • GET THE LEFTMOST VISIBLE 611 • BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 614 • OF THIS ONE 615 • COP THIS ONE 616 • GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 • BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 622 • OF THIS ONE 633 • GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 • BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 624 • COP THIS ONE 635 • COP THIS ONE 636 • GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 • BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 622 • OF THIS ONE 633 • BIT TO GET THE 634 • MOLTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 635 • SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 • LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 • SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 639 • THE FINAL RESULT 629 • BYTES ON THE SAME ROW 630 • BYTES ON THE SAME ROW 631 • MULTIPLY THE LEFT 633 • BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • COORDINATE 637 • COORDINATE 638 • DAY AND ADD THE LEFT 639 • DAY AND ADD THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • LOA MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 636 • DUT THE LEFT COORDINATE 637 • COORDINATE 638 • DAY AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 639 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 640 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • DAY AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 652 • DAY AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 653 • COORDINATE 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE 658 • COORDINATE 659 • COORDINATE 651 • COORDINATE 651 • COORDINATE 652 • DAY AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 655 • TO GET THE RIGHT BYTE 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 657 | | | STA | |
| 563 - ROUTINES FOR THESE 564 - CASES 565 - CASES 566 - CPX #6 567 - BEQ FVERIFY6 568 - CPX #0 569 - BEQ FVERIFY0 570 - "NORMAL" CASE. CHECK 572 - THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 - THE CURRENT BYTE 574 - CASE. 575 - CASE. 576 - CASE. 577 - RTS 578 - SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - COMPENT BYTE 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 - AND CODE 587 - COORDINATE 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - SIXTH BIT TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - SIXTH BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - COORDINATE 602 - ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - COR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - COR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - COR" THE SIT CASE 609 - COR" THE SIT CASE 601 - COR" THE SIT CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - COR" THE SIT CASE 606 FVERIFY0 LDA FBITMASK.X 607 - AND CODE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - COR" THE SIT CASE 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE).Y 616 - CASE 617 - CASE 628 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 629 - BYTES ON THE SAME ROW 630 - CASE 631 - BIT TO GET THE LEFT 633 - BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - COORDINATE 636 - LOR THE SIT BYTE 637 - COORDINATE 648 - DAY 649 - CASE 649 - CASE 649 - CASE 640 - CASE 641 - CASE 642 - CASE 643 - CASE 644 - CASE 645 - CASE 646 - COR" THE SIT BYTE 647 - CASE 648 - CASE 649 - CASE 649 - CASE 649 - CASE 640 - CASE 641 - CASE 642 - CASE 643 - CASE 644 - CASE 645 - COORDINATE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 656 - COORDINATE 657 - COORDINATE 658 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 659 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - COORDINATE 651 - COORDINATE 653 - COORDINATE 654 - MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 - COORDINATE 658 - COORDINATE 659 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 650 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - COORDINATE 653 - COORDINATE 654 - MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 - COORDINATE 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL | | • | | 01/21/0 |
| 563 - ROUTINES FOR THESE 564 - CASES 566 - CASES 566 - CPX #6 567 - BEQ FVERIFY6 568 - CPX #0 569 - BEQ FVERIFY0 570 - STI - "NORMAL" CASE. CHECK 572 - THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 - THE CURRENT BYTE 574 - STS 576 - AND CODE 577 - RTS 578 - "SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - SS4 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 - AND CODE 587 - SS8 - GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - INY 593 | | | | |
| 564 - CASES 565 - 566 | | ROUTINE | S FOR | THESE |
| 566 CPX #6 567 BEQ FVERIFY6 568 CPX #0 569 BEQ FVERIFY6 570 BEQ FVERIFY6 571 "NORMAL" CASE. CHECK 572 THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 THE CURRENT BYTE 574 " 575 LDA FBITMASK, X 576 AND CODE 577 RTS 578 "SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 CURRENT BYTE 583 " 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK, X AND CODE 587 SAMD CODE 587 BAND CODE 587 BAND CODE 587 DO 587 COFF THE TWO RIGHTMOST 589 IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 OF THIS ONE 591 INTE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 OF THIS ONE 591 COMPAND #1 595 "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 TOGETHER 598 GRAD CODE 601 CODE 602 "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 CODE 606 FVERIFY0 LDA FBITMASK, X 607 AND CODE 611 BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 OF THIS ONE 613 GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 620 THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 621 OF THIS ONE 622 RTS 623 RTS 624 "THE FINAL RESULT 629 THE FINAL RESULT 630 BY TAND ADD THE LEFT 634 HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 639 STA MO 630 " 631 MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 BY TAND ADD THE LEFT 634 HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA M7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BY TAND ADD THE LEFT 634 HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 655 BY TAND ADD THE LEFT 635 LDA M0 646 LDA M1 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA M7 649 PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 LDA M0 652 BY TES ON THE SAME ROW 663 STA M3 664 JSR MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 665 BY TAND ADD THE LEFT 678 HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 679 STA M3 670 STA M3 670 STA M3 670 STA M3 671 STA M2 672 STA M4 673 STA M4 674 STA M4 675 STA M4 676 STA M4 677 STA M4 678 STA M4 679 STA M4 670 STA M4 670 STA M4 670 STA M4 671 STA M4 672 STA M4 673 STA M4 674 STA M4 675 STA M4 675 STA M6 676 STA M6 677 STA M4 677 STA M4 678 STA M6 679 STA M6 670 STA M6 670 STA M1 670 STA M1 671 STA M2 671 STA M2 672 STA M1 673 STA M1 674 STA M1 675 STA M1 676 STA M1 677 STA M1 677 STA M1 678 STA M1 678 STA M1 679 STA M1 679 STA M1 670 STA M1 670 | | | | |
| 567 | | • | | |
| 568 CPX #0 569 BEQ FVERIFY0 570 ** 571 **NORMAL** CASE.* CHECK 572 ** THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 ** THE CURRENT BYTE 574 ** 575 ** 576 AND CODE 577 RTS 578 ** 578 **SIXTH BIT** CASE. 580 ** GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 ** VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 ** 583 ** CURRENT BYTE 583 ** 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 AND CODE 587 ** 588 ** GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 ** IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 ** OF THIS ONE 591 ** 592 INY 593 LDA (ONE).Y 594 AND #1 595 ** 596 ** "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 ** TOGETHER 599 ORA DØ 600 RTS 601 ** 602 ** "ZEROTH BIT** CASE 603 ** GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 ** BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 ** 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 613 ** 609 ** 600 GET THE TWO RESULTS 597 OTOGETHER 601 ** 602 ** "ZEROTH BIT** CASE 603 ** GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 ** BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 ** 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 613 ** 614 ** 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 ** 610 ** GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 ** BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 ** OF THIS ONE 613 ** 614 DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 AND #64 617 ** 618 ** "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 ** THE FINAL RESULT 620 ** 621 ORA DØ 622 ** 625 ** 626 ** SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 ** LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 ** SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 ** 630 ** 631 ** MULTIPLY THE LEFT 633 ** BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 ** HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 ** 636 ** 637 ** 638 ** 639 ** 630 ** 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 ** 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 ** 652 JSR PLOT 653 ** 654 ** MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 ** 656 ** 657 ** 657 ** 658 ** 657 ** 658 ** 657 ** 659 ** 670 ** | | | | |
| 569 BEQ FVERIFY0 570 'NORMAL" CASE CHECK 572 'THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 'THE CURRENT BYTE 574 ' 575 LDA FBITMASK.X 576 AND CODE 577 RTS 578 'SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 'VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 'CURRENT BYTE 583 ' 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 AND CODE 586 STA DO 587 'SIXTH BITS TO THE RIGHT 590 'OF THIS ONE 591 'IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 'OF THIS ONE 591 'NOR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 'TOGETHER 598 'GET THE TWO RESULTS 597 'TOGETHER 599 ORA DO 600 'RTS 599 ORA DO 601 'CEROTH BIT" CASE 603 'GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 'BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 'NOR" THE STE TO THE LEFT 611 'BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 'OF THIS ONE 613 'GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 'BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 'OF THIS ONE 613 'GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 'BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 'OF THIS ONE 613 'GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 'BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 'OF THIS ONE 613 'COR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 'THE FINAL RESULT 620 'RTS 621 'NOR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 631 'GRT THE SET TO THE LEFT 632 'BYTES ON THE SAME ROW 630 'BITS ON THE SAME ROW 630 'STA MU 641 'DA AND 642 'STEROTH BITS AND 644 'HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 'SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 646 'STEROTH BITS AND 647 'LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 'SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 629 'STYES ON THE SAME ROW 630 'STA MU 641 'DA AND 642 'CLC 643 'ADC 'XLBIT 644 'TAX 645 'BCC 'CLC 646 'NOR" STA MU 647 'DAY 648 'DAY 649 'STA MU 649 'STA MU 649 'STA MU 641 'DA AND 644 'DAY 645 'DAY 646 'NOR" THE SET COORDINATE 655 'SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 647 'DAY 648 'DAY 649 'STA MU 649 'STA MU 649 'STA MU 641 'DA MI 642 'CLC 643 'ADC 'XLBIT 644 'TAX 645 'BCC 'COORDINATE 655 'SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 656 'PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 657 'COORDINATE 657 'COORDINATE 658 'SUBROUTINE TO PLOT BRITCH BYTE 659 'STA MU 650 'PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 'DAY 653 'DAY 654 'NOR" THE RIGHT BYTE 655 'SUBROUTINE TO PLOT BRITCH BYTE 656 'DO COORDINATE 657 'COORDINATE 658 'COORDINATE 659 'COORDINATE 651 'COORDINATE 655 'SOORDINATE 656 'TO CET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL | | | CPX | |
| 571 - "NORMAL" CASE. CHECK 572 - THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 - THE CURRENT BYTE 574 - 575 - LDA FBITMASK, X 576 - AND CODE 577 - RTS 578 - 579 - "SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK, X 585 - STA DØ 587 - AND CODE 587 - BITMASK, X 586 - STA DØ 588 - GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 599 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - 592 - INY 593 - LDA (ONE), Y AND #1 595 - "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - ORA DØ 600 - RTS 598 - ORA DØ 601 - 602 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK, X 607 - AND CODE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - WORLD AND #64 617 - 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - THE FINAL RESULT 621 - ORA DØ 622 - RTS 622 - RTS 623 - GET THE LEFT BYTE 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 639 - STA MQ 640 - JSR MULTIPLY 641 - LDA M1 642 - CLC 643 - ADC XLBIT 644 - TAX 645 - BCC PLOT2 646 - INC MØ 647 - PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 - STA MQ 649 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - LDA MILTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 633 - BIT TO GET THE COORDINATE 652 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 643 - ADC XLBIT 644 - TAX 645 - BCC PLOT2 646 - INC MØ 647 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 659 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 652 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 653 - ADC XLBIT 654 - MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 - COORDINATE | 569 | | | |
| 572 - THREE ADJACENT BITS IN 573 - THE CURRENT BYTE 574 - 575 - LDA FBITMASK, X 576 - AND CODE 577 - RTS 578 - 579 - "SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK, X 585 - AND CODE 587 - 586 - STA DØ 587 - 588 - GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - INY 593 | | | | |
| 573 - THE CURRENT BYTE 574 - 575 | | | DIACEN | . CHECK |
| 575 | | | | |
| 576 AND CODE 577 RTS 578 - "SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 AND CODE 586 STA DØ 587 - 588 - GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - 592 INY 593 LDA (ONE).Y 594 AND #1 595 - 596 "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 599 ORA DØ 600 RTS 599 ORA DØ 600 RTS 601 - 602 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 AND #64 617 - 618 "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - 621 ORA DØ 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 - 624 | 574 | • | | |
| 578 - "SIXTH BIT" CASE. 589 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 AND CODE 586 STA DØ 587 - 588 - GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 INY 593 LDA (ONE).Y AND #1 595 - 596 - "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 600 RTS 601 - 602 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 621 OF THIS ONE 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 AND #64 617 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 - 624 625 - 626 SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 - BYTES. ON THE SAME ROW 630 - 631 - MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 648 SCC PLOT2 648 SCC PLOT2 649 - 647 PLOT2 LDA MØ 648 LDA M7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 645 BCC PLOT2 656 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 648 SCC PLOT2 658 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 659 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA M7 659 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - SUBROUTINE TO ROUTE 651 - SUBROUTINE TO ROUTE 652 STA M3 644 JSR MULTIPLY 653 BCC PLOT2 654 MULTIPLY THE LEFT COORDINATE 655 BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 656 PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 657 - COORDINATE | | | | |
| 578 - 579 - "SIXTH BIT" CASE. 580 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 SAND CODE 586 STA DØ 587 - 588 GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 LDA (ONE).Y 592 LNY 593 LDA (ONE).Y 594 AND #1 595 - 596 "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 599 ORA DØ 600 RTS 601 - 602 "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 611 - 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - MORA DØ 622 RTS 623 - 624 | | | | CODE |
| 588 - GET THE TWO RIGHTMOST 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 SAND CODE 586 STA DØ 587 - 588 - GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 LDA (ONE).Y 593 LDA (ONE).Y 594 AND #1 595 - "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 599 ORA DØ 600 RTS 601 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - "OR" THE RIGHTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - GOF THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 614 - DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 - WORD THE SONE 617 - COF THIS ONE 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - GET SONE 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 - GET THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL RESULT 636 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 639 - BYTES ON THE SAME ROW 630 - GET THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - BUT OF CET THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - BUT OF CET THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - BUT OF CET THE LEFT 635 - BUT OF CET THE LEFT 636 - DO THE LEFT 637 - COORDINATE 659 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC MØ 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA YC 649 - COORDINATE 651 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT 652 - SUBROUTINE TO RESULT BUT 653 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 - COORDINATE 657 - COORDINATE 657 - COORDINATE | | | | |
| 581 - VISIBLE BITS IN THE 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - CURRENT BYTE 585 - SAND CODE 586 - STA DØ 587 - 588 - GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - SP3 - LDA (ONE), Y 593 - LDA (ONE), Y 594 - AND #1 595 - TOGETHER 598 - ORA DØ 600 - RTS 601 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - GOR DA BITMASK, X 607 - AND CODE 608 - STA DØ 609 - CODE 610 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE CURRENT BYTE 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE), Y 616 - AND #64 617 - 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - CET THE STWEEN TWO POINTS 621 - ORA DØ 622 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 623 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 - BYTES, ON THE SAME ROW 630 - CET THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 - BYTES, ON THE SAME ROW 630 - CET THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - COORDINATE 637 - STA M2 648 - JSR MULTIPLY 641 - LDA M1 642 - CLC 643 - ADC XLBIT 644 - TAX 645 - BCC PLOT2 646 - INC MØ 647 - PLOT2 - LDY MØ 648 - CLC 659 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - SOCONDINATE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 657 - COORDINATE | | | | |
| 582 - CURRENT BYTE 583 - 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 SAND CODE 586 STA DØ 587 - 588 GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 OF THIS ONE 591 SP 592 INY 593 LDA (ONE),Y 594 AND #1 595 OR" THE TWO RESULTS 596 OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 TOGETHER 599 ORA DØ 600 RTS 601 RTS 601 RTS 601 CODE 603 GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 OF THIS ONE 611 BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 605 OF THIS ONE 613 OF THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 OF THIS ONE 613 CODE 614 DEY 615 LDA (ONE),Y 616 AND #64 617 OF THIS ONE 618 "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 THE FINAL RESULT 620 RTS 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 RTS 624 | | GET THE | TWO R | IGHTMOST |
| 584 FVERIFY6 LDA FBITMASK.X 585 AND CODE 586 STA D0 587 . 588 GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 OF THIS ONE 591 LDA (ONE).Y 593 LDA (ONE).Y 594 AND #1 595 . 596 "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 TOGETHER 599 ORA D0 600 RTS 599 ORA D0 600 RTS 601 . 602 "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 AND CODE 606 FVERIFY0 LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 611 BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 OF THIS ONE 613 * GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 OF THIS ONE 613 * ONE 614 DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 AND #64 617 . 618 "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 THE FINAL RESULT 620 * RTS 621 ORA D0 622 RTS 623 * GET THE LEFT BYTE 632 * SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 630 * ONE CONTROL OF CONTROL OF CONTROL 631 * MULTIPLY THE LEFT 633 * BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 * HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 * COORDINATE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 * ONE COORDINATE 651 * SPECIFIC BY BY ER 652 * SUBROUTINE TO PLOT 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 659 * PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 * SPY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 655 * DY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 * PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 * SPY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 655 * OCOORDINATE 655 * SUBROUTINE TO PLOT 656 * PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 657 * COORDINATE | | | | IN THE |
| 585 | 583 | • | | |
| STA D0 | | FVERIFY6 | | |
| 588 - GET THE LEFTMOST BIT 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - 592 - INY 593 - LDA (ONE),Y 594 - AND #1 595 - ORA DA (ONE),Y 596 - "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 599 - ORA DA (ONE) 601 - CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - CASE 606 - TERRITHOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - CASE 607 - AND CODE 610 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - CASE 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE),Y 616 - AND #64 617 - CASE 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - THE FINAL RESULT 621 - ORA DA 622 - RTS 623 - CASE 623 - CASE 624 - CASE 625 - CASE 626 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 639 - BYTES. ON THE SAME ROW 630 - CASE 631 - MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - CASE 640 - JSR MULTIPLY 641 - LDA M1 642 - CLC 645 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT 641 - LDA M1 642 - CLC 643 - ADC XLBIT 644 - TAX 645 - BCC PLOT2 646 - INC MB 647 - PLOT2 - LDY MB 648 - CLC 649 - CASE 650 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT 653 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL | | | | |
| 589 - IN THE BYTE TO THE RIGHT 590 - OF THIS ONE 591 - INY 592 - INY 593 - LDA (ONE),Y 594 - AND #1 595 - 596 - "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 599 - ORA DØ 600 - RTS 601 - 602 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK,X 607 - AND CODE 608 - STA DØ 609 - 610 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE),Y 616 - AND #64 617 - COT THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - 621 - ORA DØ 622 - RTS 623 - COT THE STAME ROW 630 - 631 - MULTIPLY THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - COORDINATE 637 - STA M2 648 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 - BYTES, ON THE SAME ROW 630 - 631 - MULTIPLY THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - COCORDINATE 647 - PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 - STA M2 648 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 649 - STA M3 640 - JSR MULTIPLY 641 - LDA M1 642 - CLC 645 - BCC PLOT2 646 - INC MØ 647 - PLOT2 - LDY MØ 648 - CLC 649 - CLC 650 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - STA M2 653 - BT TO GET THE LEFT 654 - MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - STA M2 645 - BCC PLOT2 656 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 657 - COORDINATE | | • | 317 | 50 |
| 590 • OF THIS ONE 591 • 592 INY 593 LDA (ONE).Y 594 AND #1 595 • 596 • "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 • TOGETHER 598 ORA DØ 600 RTS 599 ORA DØ 600 RTS 601 • "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 • GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 • BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 • "OR" THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 609 • 610 • GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 • BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 • OF THIS ONE 613 • COP THIS ONE 614 DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 AND #64 617 • LDA (ONE).Y 618 • "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 • THE FINAL RESULT 620 • RTS 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 • COP THIS ONE 624 • COP THIS ONE 625 • SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 • LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 • SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 630 • COP STYLES ON THE SAME ROW 630 • COP STYLES ON THE LEFT 633 • BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • COORDINATE 637 CLA CALLED AND 648 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC MØ 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA YC 659 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 · SUB THE RIGHT BYTE 653 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 · SUB THE RIGHT BYTE 653 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 · SUB THE RIGHT BYTE 653 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 · SUB THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 · TO GET THE RIGHT BYTE 657 • COORDINATE | | | | |
| 591 - 592 | | IN THE | BYTE T | O THE RIGHT |
| S92 | | | ONE | |
| 594 AND #1 595 - NOR THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - ORA DØ 601 - SERT THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK X 607 AND CODE 609 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - OF THIS ONE 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE) Y 616 - AND #64 617 - CORET THE FINAL RESULT 620 - THE FINAL RESULT 621 - ORA DØ 622 - RTS 623 - COST THE STWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 630 - COST THE STWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPYES ON THE SAME ROW 630 - COST THE STWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPYES ON THE SAME ROW 630 - COST THE STWEEN TWO POINTS 629 - BYTES ON THE SAME ROW 630 - COST THE STWEEN TWO POINTS 631 - MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - COORDINATE 641 - LDA M1 642 - CLC 643 - ADC XLBIT 644 - TAX 645 - BCC PLOT2 646 - INC MØ 647 PLOT2 - LDY MØ 648 - DAY TAND ADD THE RIGHT BYTE 651 - SPY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BYTE 653 - BUT OF THE LEFT 634 - MULTIPLY THE LEFT COORDINATE 645 - STA M2 646 - INC MØ 647 PLOT2 - LDY MØ 648 - DAY TAND ADD THE RIGHT BYTE 656 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - SPY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BYTE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BYTE 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT BYTE 657 - COORDINATE | | | INY | |
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| 596 - "OR" THE TWO RESULTS 597 - TOGETHER 598 - ORA DØ 600 RTS 601 - 602 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK, X 607 AND CODE 608 STA DØ 609 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE), Y 616 AND #64 617 - LDA (ONE), Y 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - 621 - ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 - 625 - 626 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 - BYTES, ON THE SAME ROW 630 - 631 - MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 STA M2 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC MØ 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA YC 649 - 659 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - 652 JSR HPLOT 653 - 654 - MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 657 - COORDINATE | | | AND | #1 |
| 597 • TOGETHER 598 • ORA DØ 600 • RTS 601 • CASE 602 • "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 • GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 • BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 • COORDINATE 610 • GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 • BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 • OF THIS ONE 613 • CASE 614 • DEY 615 • LDA (ONE) Y 616 • AND #64 617 • CASE 619 • THE FINAL RESULT 620 • CASE 621 • CASE 622 • RTS 623 • CASE 624 • CASE 625 • CASE 626 • SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 • LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 • SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 630 • CASE 631 • MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 • BYTES ON THE SAME ROW 630 • CASE 631 • MULTIPLY THE LEFT 633 • BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • CASE 637 • LAS AND 639 • SYTES ON THE SAME ROW 630 • CASE 631 • MULTIPLY THE LEFT 632 • BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 633 • BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • CASE 645 • CASE 646 • CASE 647 • CASE 648 • CASE 649 • CASE 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • CASE 653 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BYTE 6565 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BYTE 6565 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BYTE 6565 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BYTE 657 • COORDINATE | | · · "OR" THI | F TWO | RESULTS |
| 598 - 599 ORA DØ 600 RTS 601 - 602 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 608 STA DØ 609 - 610 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 AND #64 617 - 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 - 624 | | | | |
| 600 RTS 601 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 608 STA DØ 609 - 610 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 AND #64 617 - 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 624 | 598 | | | |
| 601 . 602 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 607 - AND CODE 608 - STA DO 609 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE) Y 616 - AND M64 617 - AND M64 617 - CORETER TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - GRA DO 621 - ORA DO 622 - RTS 623 - CRS CORETER FOR 624 - CRS CORETER FOR 625 - GRA DO 626 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 - BYTES ON THE SAME ROW 630 - 631 - MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - COORDINATE 637 - STA M2 638 - LDA #7 639 - STA M3 640 - JSR MULTIPLY 641 - LDA M1 642 - CLC 643 - ADC XLBIT 644 - TAX 645 - BCC PLOT2 646 - INC M0 647 - PLOT2 - LDY M0 648 - CLC 649 - CLC 640 - STA M1 ADD THE RIGHT BYTE 651 - STA M2 653 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - STA M2 644 - TAX 645 - BCC PLOT2 646 - INC M0 647 - PLOT2 - LDY M0 648 - LDA YC 649 - CLC 656 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - STA M2 653 - STA M3 654 - STA M1 655 - STA M1 655 - STA M1 655 - STA M1 656 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 657 - COORDINATE | | | | DØ |
| 602 - "ZEROTH BIT" CASE 603 - GET THE LEFTMOST TWO 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 609 - AND CODE 610 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 DEY 615 AND #64 617 - 616 AND #64 617 - 617 - CORDINATE 620 - 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 - 624 | | | KIS | |
| 604 - BITS IN THE CURRENT BYTE 605 - 606 FVERIFYØ LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 608 STA DØ 609 - 610 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 AND #64 617 - 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 - 624 625 - 624 625 - 625 SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 - BYTES ON THE SAME ROW 630 - 631 - MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC MØ 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA YC 649 - 650 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - 652 JSR MPLOT 653 - 654 - MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT BYTE | 602 | "ZEROTH | BIT" | CASE |
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| 606 FVERIFYO LDA FBITMASK.X 607 AND CODE 608 STA DO 609 . 610 • GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 • BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 • OF THIS ONE 613 • DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 AND #64 617 • 618 • "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 • THE FINAL RESULT 620 • THE FINAL RESULT 621 ORA DO 622 RTS 623 • COSTON THE SAME ROW 630 • COSTON THE SAME ROW 630 • COSTON THE SAME ROW 630 • COSTON THE SAME ROW 631 • MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 • BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • COSTON THE SAME ROW 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC MO 647 PLOT2 LDY MO 648 LDA YC 649 • COSTON THE RIGHT BYTE 651 • SOF THE LEFT 652 JSR MPLOT 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BYTE 6565 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 657 • COORDINATE | | BIIS IN | THE C | URRENT BYTE |
| 608 STA D0 609 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE),Y 616 - AND #64 617 - LDA (ONE),Y 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - 621 - ORA D0 622 - RTS 623 | | VERIFYØ | | FBITMASK, X |
| 609 - 610 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE).Y 616 - AND #64 617 - 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - 621 - ORA DØ 622 - 621 - ORA DØ 622 - 623 - 624 | | | | |
| 610 - GET THE RIGHTMOST VISIBLE 611 - BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 - OF THIS ONE 613 - 614 - DEY 615 - LDA (ONE),Y 616 - AND #64 617 - 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - 621 - ORA DØ 622 - RTS 623 - 624 | | | STA | DØ |
| 611 • BIT IN THE BYTE TO THE LEFT 612 • OF THIS ONE 613 • DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 • AND #64 617 • . 618 • "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 • THE FINAL RESULT 620 • THE FINAL RESULT 621 • ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 • | | GET THE | RIGHT | MOST VISIBLE |
| 613 - 614 | 611 | BIT IN | THE BY | TE TO THE LEFT |
| 614 DEY 615 LDA (ONE).Y 616 AND #64 617 AND #64 617 AND #64 617 AND #64 618 "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 THE FINAL RESULT 620 CRY 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 AND #64 627 LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 BYTES ON THE SAME ROW 630 AND AND THE LEFT 631 MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 633 BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 AND AND AND AND THE SAME 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC MØ 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA YC 649 PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 BCC PLOT2 653 BCC PLOT2 654 MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 655 BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 655 BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 TO COORDINATE | | | ONE | |
| 615 | | • | DEY | |
| 617 • 618 • "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 • THE FINAL RESULT 620 • 621 • ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 • 624 • | 615 | | LDA | (ONE),Y |
| 618 - "OR" THESE TOGETHER FOR 619 - THE FINAL RESULT 620 - 621 | | | AND | #64 |
| 619 • THE FINAL RESULT 620 • 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 • 624 • 625 • SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 • LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 • SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 • BYTES. ON THE SAME ROW 630 • 631 • MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 • BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 633 • BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC MØ 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA YC 649 • 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT BIT | | "OR" TH | SE TO | GETHER FOR |
| 621 ORA DØ 622 RTS 623 . 624 | | | | |
| 622 RTS 623 - 624 | | , | | |
| 624 | | | | DØ |
| 625 - 626 - SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 - BYTES. ON THE SAME ROW 630 - 631 - MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 633 - BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 - 650 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - 652 JSR HPLOT 653 - 654 - MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL | | , | | |
| 626 • SUBROUTINE TO PLOT A 627 • LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 • SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 • BYTES, ON THE SAME ROW 630 • 631 • MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 • BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 633 • BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 • 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 656 • COORDINATE | | | | |
| 627 - LINE BETWEEN TWO POINTS 628 - SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 - BYTES. ON THE SAME ROW 630 - 631 - WULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 - BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 634 - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 - 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC MØ 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA YC 649 - 650 - PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - 652 JSR HPLOT 653 - 654 MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 - BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT BIT | | | INE TO | PLOT A |
| 628 • SPECIFIED BY BITS AND 629 • BYTES, ON THE SAME ROW 630 • 631 • MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 • BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 633 • BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 • 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL | | | LMEEN . | TWO POINTS |
| 630 • 631 • MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 • BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 633 • BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 • 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 656 • COORDINATE | 628 • | SPECIFIE | D BY | BITS AND |
| 631 • MULTIPLY THE LEFT BYTE 632 • BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 633 • BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • 636 • PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC MØ 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA YC 649 • 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • BC THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT BIT 656 • COORDINATE | 629 • | BYTES, (| ON THE | SAME ROW |
| 633 • BY 7 AND ADD THE LEFT 633 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 • 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 654 MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT BIT | | Mulitipiy | THE I | FFT RYTE |
| 633 • BIT TO GET THE LEFT 634 • HORIZONTAL COORDINATE 635 • 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 • 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • BCS PLOT 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYT 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | | . BY 7 AND | D ADD 1 | THE LEFT |
| 635 - 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 . 650 PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 . 652 JSR HPLOT 653 . 654 MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 . BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 - TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 655 - COORDINATE | | BIT TO | ET TH | LEFT |
| 636 PLOT LDA XLBYTE 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 LDA YC 650 PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - 652 JSR HPLOT 653 - 654 MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 TO COORDINATE | | | TAL CO | ORDINATE |
| 637 STA M2 638 LDA #7 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 . 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYT 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | | | LDA | XLBYTE |
| 639 STA M3 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 • 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | 637 | | | |
| 640 JSR MULTIPLY 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 . 650 PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 . 652 JSR HPLOT 653 . 654 MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL | | | | |
| 641 LDA M1 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 649 DEDT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 - 652 JSR HPLOT 653 - 654 MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL | | | | |
| 642 CLC 643 ADC XLBIT 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC M0 647 PLOT2 LDY M0 648 LDA YC 659 PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 STANDADD THE RIGHT BYTE 655 BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL | | | LDA | |
| 644 TAX 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC MØ 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA YC 649 . 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • GS1 • JSR HPLOT 653 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | | | CLC | |
| 645 BCC PLOT2 646 INC MØ 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA YC 649 • 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | | | | XLBIT |
| 646 INC MØ 648 LDA YC 649 . 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | | | | PLOT2 |
| 647 PLOT2 LDY MØ 648 LDA YC 649 • 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | 646 | | INC | MØ |
| 649 • 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | | LOT2 | | |
| 650 • PLOT THE LEFT COORDINATE 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | | | LDA | TC . |
| 651 • 652 JSR HPLOT 653 • 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | | PLOT THE | LEFT | COORDINATE |
| 653 • 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | 651 • | | | |
| 654 • MULTIPLY THE RIGHT BYTE 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | | | JSR | HPLOT |
| 655 • BY 7 AND ADD THE RIGHT BIT 656 • TO GET THE RIGHT HORIZONTAL 657 • COORDINATE | | MULTIPLY | THE F | RIGHT BYTE |
| 657 • COORDINATE | 655 + | BY 7 AND | ADD | THE RIGHT BIT |
| | | | | GHT HORIZONTAL |
| | 658 | | 115 | |

| 659 | | LDA | XRBYTE |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| 660 | | STA | M2 |
| 661 | | LDA | #7 |
| 662 | | STA | M3 |
| 663 | | JSR | MULTIPLY |
| 664 | | LDA | M1 |
| 665 | | CLC | m. |
| 666 | | ADC | XRBIT |
| | | | |
| 667 | | BCC | PLOT3 |
| 668 | | INC | MØ |
| | PLOT3 | LDX | MØ |
| 670 | | LDY | YC |
| 671 | • | | |
| 672 | DRAW | A LINE B | ETWEEN THE |
| | | | T COORDINATES |
| 674 | | | |
| 675 | | ISR | HLIN |
| 676 | | RTS | |
| 677 | | KIS | |
| 678 | • | | |
| | | | |
| 679 | * | | |
| | | | MULTIPLY |
| 681 | | | BERS TOGETHER |
| 682 | • WITH | A 16-BIT | RESULT |
| 683 | | | |
| 684 | MULTIPL | Y LDA | #0 |
| 685 | | STA | MØ |
| 686 | | STA | M1 |
| 687 | | LDX | #8 |
| | MULT1 | ASL | Ä |
| 689 | MOLIT | ROL | Mø |
| | | | |
| 690 | | ASL | M3 |
| 691 | | BCC | MULT2 |
| 692 | | CLC | |
| 693 | | ADC | M2 |
| 694 | | BCC | MULT2 |
| 695 | | INC | MØ |
| 696 | MULT2 | DEX | |
| 697 | | BNE | MULT1 |
| 698 | | BNE STA | M1 |
| 699 | | RTS | |
| 700 | | RIS | |
| | • | | |
| | | | |
| 702 | • | | |
| 703 | SUBRO | UTINE TO | DIVIDE |
| | | BIT NUMB | |
| 705 | | | IT RESULT |
| 706 | AND A | REMAIND | ER |
| 707 | | | |
| 708 | DIVIDE | LDX | #8 |
| 709 | | LDA | #7 |
| 710 | | STA | DØ |
| 711 | | LDA | XL |
| 712 | | STA | D1 |
| | | | |
| 713 | | LDA | XH |
| 714 | DIV | ASL | D1 |
| 715 | | ROL | A |
| 716 | | CMP | DØ |
| 717 | | BCC | DIV2 |
| 718 | | SBC | DØ |
| 719 | | INC | D1 |
| | DIV2 | DEX | |
| 721 | | BNE | DIV |
| 722 | | STA | D2 |
| 723 | | RTS | UL |
| 123 | | RIS | |
| | | | |

END OF LISTING 2

LISTING 3: FILL.BIN

| | | | | | - | | | | |
|-----|------|--------|----|----|-----------|-----|------|------|-----------|
| Sta | irt: | 4000 | ð | | | Lei | ngtl | h: 3 | 3ØD |
| 81 | 4000 | 3 : 4C | 25 | 40 | ΑØ | ΑØ | F5 | D4 | ВØ |
| 2F | 4008 | 3:F5 | ΑØ | E1 | ΑØ | В4 | C4 | ΑØ | 87 |
| 5F | 4010 |) : AØ | ΑØ | ΑØ | B7 | 88 | CC | C5 | Ø1 |
| 40 | 4018 | 3:02 | Ø4 | Ø8 | 10 | 20 | 40 | ØЗ | Ø7 |
| BC | 4020 | : ØE | 1C | 38 | 70 | 60 | Α9 | ØØ | 8D |
| E2 | 4028 | 3:Ø3 | 40 | 20 | E9 | 42 | AD | 15 | 40 |
| D2 | 4030 | 9 : 8D | Ø7 | 40 | AD | 14 | 40 | 8D | Ø5 |
| 31 | 4038 | 3:40 | Α5 | Ø8 | 8D | Ø9 | 40 | Α6 | Ø9 |
| 73 | 4040 |):FØ | Ø8 | ΕØ | Ø8 | ΒØ | Ø4 | ΕØ | 04 |
| 38 | 4048 | 3 : DØ | Ø1 | 6Ø | 8E | Ø4 | 40 | 20 | FØ |
| 11 | 4050 |):F6 | ΑD | Ø5 | 4Ø | 8D | Ø6 | 40 | AD |
| Α7 | 4058 | 3 : Ø7 | 40 | 8D | Ø8 | 40 | A2 | 00 | ΑØ |
| F8 | 4060 | 9:00 | ΑD | Ø9 | 40 | 20 | 11 | F4 | AC |
| C7 | 4068 | 3 : Ø5 | 40 | ΑE | Ø7 | 40 | 20 | 3A | 42 |
| FF | 4070 |):FØ | Ø5 | 4C | F3 | 41 | DØ | 25 | CE |
| 8D | 4078 | 3 : Ø7 | 40 | ΑD | Ø7 | 40 | C9 | FF | DØ |
| 82 | 4080 |):ØF | Α9 | Ø6 | 8D | Ø7 | 40 | CE | Ø5 |
| 15 | 4088 | 3:40 | ΑD | Ø5 | 40 | C9 | FF | FØ | ØC |
| 6D | 4090 | : AC | Ø5 | 40 | ΑE | Ø7 | 40 | 20 | 3A |
| ED | 4098 | 3 : 42 | 4C | 75 | 40 | EE | Ø7 | 40 | AD |
| 29 | 40A0 |):Ø7 | 40 | C9 | Ø7 | 90 | Ø8 | EE | Ø5 |
| C8 | 4ØA8 | 3:40 | Α9 | ØØ | 8D | Ø7 | 40 | ΑD | Ø7 |
| 2D | 4ØB@ | : 40 | 8D | ØA | 40 | AD | Ø5 | 40 | 8D |
| 10 | 4ØB8 | | 40 | ΑD | Ø6 | 40 | 8D | Ø5 | 40 |
| 20 | 4ØC@ | | ΑD | Ø8 | 40 | 8D | Ø7 | 40 | AA |
| DC | 4ØC8 | 3:20 | 3A | 42 | DØ | 25 | EE | Ø7 | 40 |

40D0:AD 07 40 C9 07 90 0F A9 40D8:00 8D 07 40 EE 05 8F 40 40F0 . 05 40 C9 OC AC 8C 28 FØ 05 40E8:40 AE 07 09 40 20 3A 42 4C **3A** 40F0:CB 40 CE 07 40 AD 07 40 54 40F8:C9 FF DØ Ø8 A9 Ø6 8D 07 16 4100:40 CE 05 40 AD 07 40 8D 8F 4108:0C 40 AD 05 40 8D 0D BØ 4110:20 7E 42 AD Ø9 4Ø FØ 4118:A9 00 8D 0E 40 AD 0A 50 EC 40 AD ØB 4Ø 8D 4120:8D 07 23 4128:40 A2 00 A0 00 AD 09 37 4130:38 E9 Ø1 20 11 F4 AC 05 40 20 46 42 D0 27 4138:40 AE 07 28 4140:16 AD ØE 40 DØ 16 CE 05 4148:40 20 F9 41 EE Ø9 40 A9 4150:01 8D ØE 40 4C 5C 41 A9 62 Ø9 4158:00 8D ØE 40 EE 07 40 AD 7D 4160:07 40 C9 07 90 08 A9 aa 25 4168:8D Ø7 4Ø EE Ø5 4Ø AD Ø5 BC 4170:40 CD 0D 40 90 C0 D0 CD ØC 9A 4178:AD Ø7 40 40 90 4180:FØ B4 A9 CF 00 8D 0E 40 AD FA 4188:09 40 C9 BF BØ 65 AD ØA 4190:40 8D 07 40 AD 0B 40 F3 80 4198:05 40 A2 00 A0 00 AD 09 57 41A0:40 18 69 01 20 11 F4 **A3** AC AF 41A8:05 40 AF 07 40 20 46 42 20 41BØ:DØ 16 AD ØE 40 DØ 16 EE 51 41B8:09 40 20 F9 41 CE 09 40 4A 41CØ:A9 Ø1 8D ØE 4Ø 4C CD 41 41C8:A9 ØØ 8D ØE 4Ø EE Ø7 41DØ:AD Ø7 40 C9 07 16 41D8:00 8D 07 40 EE 05 40 CD ØD 4Ø 59 41E0:05 40 9Ø CØ 47 41E8:0A AD 07 40 CD 0C 40 41FØ:B6 FØ B4 2Ø 19 42 4C RR 51 41F8:40 AD 03 40 C9 64 B0 FF 18 61 4200:EE 03 40 AE 03 40 AD 05 66 4208:40 9D 50 46 AD 07 40 90 7D 4210:B4 46 AD 09 40 9D 18 47 4E 4218:60 AD 03 40 D0 03 68 68 51 4220:60 AE 03 40 BD 50 46 4F 4228:05 40 BD B4 46 8D 07 40 40 4230:BD 18 47 8D 09 40 CE **B2** 4238:40 60 B1 26 8D 16 40 Ø7 4240:17 40 2D 16 40 60 B1 26 4248:8D 16 40 E0 06 F0 ØB 48 EØ 7A 4250:00 FØ 19 BD 1E 40 2D 16 D2 4258:40 60 BD 1E 40 2D 16 40 4260:8D 13 40 C8 B1 26 29 96 01 1F 4268:ØD 13 40 60 BD 1E 40 2D 7A 4270:16 40 8D 13 40 88 B1 26 17 4278:29 40 0D 13 40 60 AD 52 4280:40 8D 11 40 A9 07 8D BA 4288:40 20 C6 42 AD 10 40 4290:6D ØA 40 AA 90 Ø3 EE **B2** 4298:40 AC ØF 40 AD Ø9 40 49 42AØ:57 F4 AD ØD 4Ø 8D 11 40 97 42A8:A9 Ø7 8D 12 4Ø 2Ø C6 42 42BØ:AD 10 40 18 6D 0C 40 89 90 42B8:03 EE 0F 40 AE 0F 40 AC 3E 42CØ:09 40 20 3A F5 60 A9 **D8** aa 42C8:8D ØF 4Ø 8D 1Ø 4Ø A2 24 Ø8 6C 42DØ: ØA 2E ØF 4Ø ØE 12 4Ø 90 3F 42D8:09 18 6D 11 40 90 03 42EØ:0F 40 CA DØ EB 8D 10 42E8:60 A2 08 A9 07 8D 13 42FØ: A5 Ø6 8D 14 4Ø A5 Ø7 04 42F8:14 40 2A CD 13 40 90 4300:ED 13 40 EE 14 40 CA DØ 56 91 4308:EE 8D 15 40 60

TOTAL: 431B **END OF LISTING 3**

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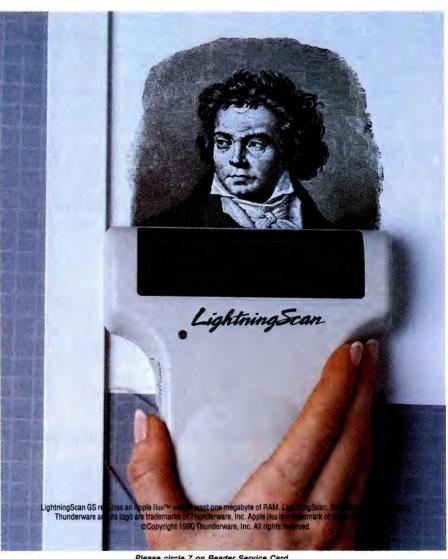
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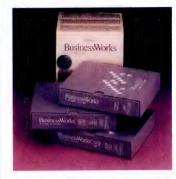
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|---|--|
| Backup Utilities | |
| Apple GS/OS v5 (GS) | 45. |
| Copy II Plus v9.0 | 25. |
| ProSel 8 (5¼) | 25. 39. 59. |
| Salvation: Guardian(GS) or Renaissance(GS) | 29. 35. 59. |
| Entertainment Software | |
| International Course Disk(GS). Bubble Ghost(GS). Serve & Volley(GS) or Test Drive. Mean 18(GS) or Hardball(GS). | 15. 15. 15. 24. 27. 29. |
| or Grand Prix Circuit(GS) | 29. 34. 34. |
| Sky Travel(AP & GS) | 24. 17. 34. |
| Artworx KaleidoKubes(GS) | 14. 27. |

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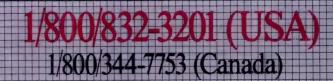
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Ticket to Paris or Spain.
Ticket to Washington D.C..

| Laser Force(GS) or Gnarly Golf(GS). Great Western Shoot-Out(GS). JigSaw(GS) or Task Force(GS). | 18. 18. 24. |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Broderbund | |
| Down Hill Challenge(GS). Wings of Fury(AP & GS) or Prince of Persia. Ancient Art of War or Ancient Land of Ys(GS). The Dark Heart of Uukrul or VCR Companion. Centauri Alliance or Jam Sessions(GS). | 22. 24. 31. 34. 34. |
| California Dreams | |
| Vegas Gambler(GS), Vegas Craps(GS) or Triango(GS). Tunnels of Armageddon(GS) or Club Backgammon(GS). | 27. 27. |
| Casady & Greene, Inc. Crystal Quest(GS) | 31. |
| Cinemaware | 4.7 |
| King of Chicago(GS). Defender of the Crown(GS) or Sinbad(GS). Star Saga 1 or 2(AP or GS). Three Stooges(GS) or Rocket Ranger(GS). | 17. 34. 35. |
| Three Stooges(GS) or Rocket Ranger(GS) | 35. |
| Data East | |
| Batman, Heavy Barrel, or Robo Cop | 23. |
| Datasoft | 0.7 |
| Tomahawk(GS) | 27. 22. |
| Geographic Jigsaw(AP or GS) | 30. |
| Electronic Arts | 30. |
| Marble Madness(GS) or World Tour Golf(GS). Music Construction Set(GS) or Skate or Die(GS). Bards Tale II. Cartooners(GS), Bards Tale II(GS) or Pipe Dream. | 15. 15. 18. 22. |
| Zany Golf(GS) or King's Bounty. Earl Weaver Baseball. SPECIAL Bards Tale III or Madden Football. Instant Synthesizer(GS). | 26. 33. 35. |
| FTL | |
| Dungeon Master(GS) | 27. |
| Infocom | |
| Zork Trilogy or Leather Goddesses of Phobos Beyond Zork(AP or GS) or Battle Tech Zork Zero, Journey or ShoGun | 14. 34. 34. |
| Interplay | |
| Battle Chess | 30. |
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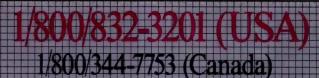
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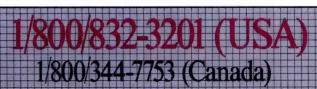
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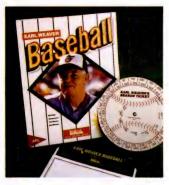
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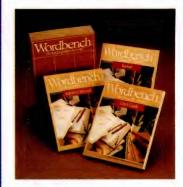
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POKING DYNAMIC Displays

Buy your text a ticket to ride ost of your programs probably begin by displaying your name and the name of the program. This is fine, but it's easy to make your title screen much more attractive, even with a minimal display of text.

Using the BASIC command POKE, it is easy to create a title screen with moving characters that will catch the user's eye. Such dynamic displays require little code, use little memory or disk space, and can be easily bypassed with a keypress.

"PRINTING" WITH POKE

Using POKE you can place values directly into specific memory locations (POKEing a short machine language routine into memory, for instance). Since the screen display is stored in the Apple's RAM, POKE also can be used to "print" to the text screen.

Figure 1 shows a map of the text screen memory. Apple's primary text screen uses RAM locations from 1024 to 2047. Any value POKEd into this area will be displayed on the screen. The 24 lines and 40 columns of the text screen require 960 bytes of memory. (The other 64 bytes, 8 each at the ends of lines 17 through 24, are used as scratchpad RAM for the eight peripheral slots.) Using Figure 1, you can determine the address of any screen memory location; for example, VTAB 20, HTAB 10 is memory location 1497 and VTAB 2, HTAB 3 is 1154.

George Tylutki, P.O. Box 73, La Plume, PA 18440. This program is compatible with DOS 3.3 and ProDOS.

Figure 2 provides a simplified table of the ASCII character set. Although there are 256 values in the full ASCII table, the 192 values shown here cover the usable range on the Apple II (excluding lowercase). Using the POKE command, you can "print" any character in the ASCII set, in NORMAL, INVERSE, or FLASH mode, anywhere on the text screen. For instance, POKE 1030,129 places a normal A at VTAB 1, HTAB 7. POKE 1030,65 places a flashing A at the same spot, and POKE 1030,1 places an inverse A there.

WHY POKE INSTEAD OF PRINT?

Why not just use the PRINT command? There are several reasons for printing with POKE.

- (1) Sometimes it is just simpler to use POKE, For example, POKE 1552. 26 is easier to type than VTAB 5: HTAB 17: INVERSE: PRINT "Z": NORMAL.
- (2) It is easier to mix normal, inverse, and flashing characters using POKE. Instead of keying in 10 commands -
- 1Ø HOME: VTAB 7: HTAB 7: INVERSE:
 PRINT "A";: NORMAL: PRINT "A";:
 FLASH: PRINT "A": NORMAL
- you can key in 4 commands:
- 1Ø HOME: POKE 1798, 1: POKE 1799, 129: POKE 1800, 65
- (3) You can POKE text into column 40 or line 24 without worrying about scrolling. For example, VTAB 24: HTAB 40: PRINT "!" causes the screen to scroll, but POKE 2039, 161 doesn't. You can also POKE inside or outside of text windows or anywhere else as many times as you want and wherever you want.
- (4) It is easier to POKE dynamic displays than it is to PRINT them. Using only FOR...NEXT loops and POKE, you can move characters vertically or horizontally across the screen. To do the same thing using PRINT, you must use FOR...NEXT, HTAB, VTAB, often INVERSE, FLASH and NORMAL, and sometimes the MID\$. LEFT\$, and RIGHT\$ functions. By printing with POKE, you can highlight individual letters in a word or words in a line, create moving character displays, move a pointer on screen while waiting for a keypress, and so on.

ENTERING THE PROGRAM

The program in Listing 1 demonstrates some of the possibilities of using POKE for printing, especially for animated displays. Type it in and save it with

| ine | Col | 1 | Col 40 | |
|-----|------|----|--------|--|
| 1: | 1024 | -> | 1063 | |
| 2: | 1152 | -> | 1191 | |
| 3: | 1280 | -> | 1319 | |
| 4: | 1408 | -> | 1447 | |
| 5: | 1536 | -> | 1575 | |
| 6: | 1664 | -> | 1703 | |
| 7: | 1792 | -> | 1831 | |
| 8: | 1920 | -> | 1959 | |
| 9: | 1064 | -> | 1103 | |
| 10: | 1192 | -> | 1231 | |
| 11: | 1320 | -> | 1359 | |
| 12: | 1448 | -> | 1487 | |
| 13: | 1576 | -> | 1615 | |
| 14: | 1704 | -> | 1743 | |
| 15: | 1832 | -> | 1871 | |
| 16: | 1960 | | 1999 | |
| 17: | 1104 | | 1143 | |
| 18: | 1232 | | 1271 | |
| 19: | 1360 | | 1399 | |
| 20: | 1488 | | 1527 | |
| 21: | 1616 | | 1655 | |
| 22: | 1744 | | 1783 | |
| 23: | 1872 | | 1911 | |
| 24: | 2000 | -> | 2039 | |

Figure 1: Text Screen Memory Locations

SAVE DYN. DISPLAYS

The program begins with an animated menu offering five choices including the menu, you have six different demonstrations using POKE. Each demo (except #3) will ask you to type in a string of characters; then your string will be moved about the screen in interesting ways. Demo #4 does not move your string, but creates a moving border around it; you can change the border with a keypress.

The demos are contained in subroutines; each is a bit more complicated than its predecessor. In order to make the method of POKEing to the screen clearer, I have placed any lines that the subroutines share (look at the paddle for delay, clear the screen, get a key) in external subroutines. The program will run on any Apple in 40column mode. It will run on the IIe in 80-column mode, although the menu pointer will be displaced. The complete ASCII table and text screen memory map can be found in the Apple II Reference Manual.

BACK AND FORTH

It is easier to move characters across the screen than up and down the screen. To move an inverse asterisk (ASCII 42) horizontally requires that only one variable contain a screen memory location (L). Then, using a FOR...NEXT loop consecutive locations can be accessed. For example,

```
10 \text{ HOME}: L=1408: FOR X = L TO
   L+39: POKE X,42: POKE X,160:
   NEXT
```

| С | I | F | N | by V C | I | , F | N |
|----------|----------|-----|-----|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|
| @ | Ø | 64 | 128 | space | 32 | 96 | 160 |
| A | . 1 | 65 | 129 | 4-80 L | 33 | 97 | 161 |
| В | 2 | 66 | 130 | AND THE PERSON NAMED IN | 34 | 98 | 162 |
| C | - 3 | 67 | 131 | # | 35 | 99 | 163 |
| D | 4 | 68 | 132 | \$ | 36 | 100 | 164 |
| E | 5 | 69 | 133 | % | 37 | 101 | 165 |
| F | 6 | 70 | 134 | & | 38 | 102 | 166 |
| G | 7 | 71 | 135 | 755 | 39 | 103 | 167 |
| Н | 8 | 72 | 136 | (| 40 | 104 | 168 |
| I | 9 | 73 | 137 |) | 41 | 105 | 169 |
| J | 10 | 74 | 138 | 300 E | 42 | 106 | 170 |
| K | 11 | 75 | 139 | 18 mm | 43 | 107 | 171 |
| L | 12 | 76 | 140 | | 44 | 108 | 172 |
| M | 13 | 77 | 141 | | 45 | 109 | 173 |
| N | 14 | 78 | 142 | | 46 | 110 | 174 |
| 0 | 15 | 79 | 143 | / | 47 | 111 | 175 |
| P | 16 | 80 | 144 | Ø | 48 | 112 | 176 |
| Q | 17 | 81 | 145 | 1 | 49 | 113 | 177 |
| R | 18 | 82 | 146 | 2 | 50 | 114 | 178 |
| S | 19 | 83 | 147 | 3 | 51 | 115 | 179 |
| T | 20 | 84 | 148 | 1 de 4 | 52 | 116 | 180 |
| U | 21 | 85 | 149 | 5 | 53 | 117 | 181 |
| ٧ | 22 | 86 | 150 | 6 | 54 | 118 | 182 |
| W | 23 | 87 | 151 | 7 | 55 | 119 | 183 |
| X | 24 | 88 | 152 | 8 | 56 | 120 | 184 |
| Y | 25 | 89 | 153 | 9 | 57 | 121 | 185 |
| Z | 26 | 90 | 154 | | 58 | 122 | 186 |
| 1 | 27 | 91 | 155 | | 59 | 123 | 187 |
| 1 | 28 | 92 | 156 | < | 60 | 124 | 188 |
| | 29 3Ø | 93 | 157 | | 61 | 125 | 189 |
| - | | 94 | 158 | 14. N | 62 | 126 | 190 |
| 1 | | 0.5 | | | | | |
| - 125 | 31 | 95 | 159 | 20.17 | 63 | 127 | 191 |
| | | 95 | 159 | 2004.7 | 63 | 127 | 191 |

Figure 2: Values to POKE to Text Screen Memory (I = Inverse F = Flashing N = Normal)

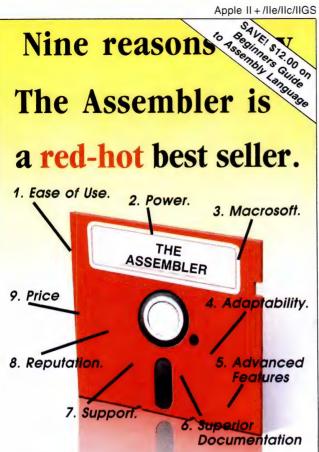
The ASCII value for a space is 160; it erases the asterisk. Timing is important in moving displays. If you typed in the last line, you saw (or didn't see) the asterisk fly quickly across the screen. You can slow the movement down by inserting a delay loop.

```
10 \text{ HOME}: L=1408: FOR X = L TO
    L+39: POKE X, 42: FOR D = 1 TO 100: NEXT: POKE X, 160: NEXT
```

You can slow down or speed up the demonstrations by adjusting the number 100 in line 320. Also, GOSUBs and GOTOs cause delays. Proper timing requires experimentation. If you compile this program or any program with a moving display, the display will run much faster than it does in BASIC (often too fast, as with the menu pointer when paddle 0 is set to 0). Moving displays also can be written in assembly language or directly in machine code, and they run extremely fast.

SIMPLE DEMO

In demos #1, #2, and #5 I use the MID\$ and ASC functions to demonstrate how to convert input from the keyboard to the proper values for POKEing (LN=Letter Normal. LI=Letter Inverse). This makes the



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demos more interesting because you can use your own strings instead of preprogrammed strings. Unlike lines 410-420, lines 510-540 will accept any input except commas and Control-C as the first character of the string. To run the demos without requiring input from the keyboard you should set up the variable values as in demo #3 (lines 620-630).

Demo #1 (lines 1310-1470) first asks you to type in a string of characters (GOSUB 510). Left to right, it prints each character of the string, first as INVERSE (line 1320) and then at the same screen location as NORMAL (line 1340). Thus, a white mask one character wide seems to move over the string. If you press a key during the demo (GOSUB 330), the mask reverses direction and moves right to left (lines 1390-1460). It will reverse direction each time you press a key. Lines 1380 and 1450 determine whether you have pressed the Escape key; if so, the program returns

These techniques spruce up your programs without wasting disk space.

to the menu via line 1470, which zeroes all variables, including arrays and strings, and sets the pointer value (CC) to 173 (the ASCII value of the dash). Demo #1 shows in a simple form how to move a character back and forth across the screen, highlighting individual characters within a string.

UP AND DOWN

To move characters up and down the screen requires that a different variable contain each screen position (SP) (see lines 130 and 170). Line 130 first sets three variables for the loop in line 170: B = Beginning, E = End, and S = Step. SP(1) to SP(6) contain the values of the six screen memory locations, one below the other: VTAB 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15, HTAB 9. At the beginning of the program, POKE -16368.0 clears the keyboard strobe for the first PEEK (-16380) in line 330. After the menu is printed to the screen, line 170 POKEs each of the six vertical screen locations with the value of CC, which is set to 190 (>) in line 110. The value of CC (the pointer) is changed after each demo. I could have drawn an arrow (--->), but I wanted to keep things simple.

GOSUB 320 establishes the delay between each POKE. POKE SP(X), 160 erases the pointer. Thus, the pointer is POKEd to the screen in front of each numbered menu choice, erased, and then POKEd to the line below. K is a flag indicating that a key has been pressed (GOSUB 260). The ON...GOTO in line 210 sends the program to the appropriate subroutine, because the ASCII value of "1" is 177, "2" is 178, etc., and subtracting 176 from P will yield 1, 2, and so on. If no key is pressed, the pointer is moved six times down the screen. Then execution of the program continues at line 170, only now the pointer is moved up the screen, because line 180 reverses the values of the loop (B becomes E, E becomes B, and the step becomes negative). The menu illustrates the basic technique of using POKE

to move characters vertically.

NOTES

Each screen line is composed of 40 consecutive memory locations. However, lines are not stored consecutively in memory: Location 1063 is the last column of line 1, but 1064 is the first column of line 9 (Figure 1). Therefore, if you enter a string longer than 19 characters in demo #5, the characters will not jump over or under to the next line but to the eighth line below. Try it.

Notice in demo #5 (lines 810 and 840) that changing one value (D) is all that is necessary to make the characters move over or under the string printed on screen line 9 (1064). If D=1192, the characters will move under; if D=1920, they will move over. This also illustrates one reason for using variables rather than constants: The functions of complex statements can be easily modified. Using variables also speeds up program execution in Applesoft.

Three blank spaces (ASCII 160) are added to the end of the data string in demo #3 (line 630) to bring the characters down out of the air in the loop (line 700).

Line 1080 sets the two values that are POKEed for the border (demo #4) to the dash (—) and underline (_) characters. When the demo is first run, alternately POKEing the two values makes it appear that one character is jumping up and down.

Dynamic displays such as these will not replace multicolor Hi-Res displays. However, you can spruce up your programs using this technique without wasting disk space, memory space, your programming time, or the program user's time.

LISTING 1: DYN.DISPLAYS

```
37
           RFM *****
CØ
           REM * DYN.DISPLAYS
      20
           REM * BY GEORGE TYLUTKI * REM * COPYRIGHT (C) 1990 * REM * MINDCRAFT PUBL. CORP. *
В9
      30
ΑE
      40
CB
      50
24
      60
           REM * CONCORD, MA Ø1742
45
      7Ø
           REM *****
3A
      80
           REM
41
      90
           REM
                  INITIAL MENU
10
      100
            REM
2E
                     CHR$ (21):CC = 190: HOME
            PRINT
            PRINT "POKING DYNAMIC DISPLAYS BY G. TYLUT
48
      120
           KI": PRINT "COPYRIGHT(C) 1990 MINDCRAFT PUB
           L. CORP. ": POKE 34,3
      130 S = 1:B = 1:E = 6:SP(1) = 1544:SP(2) = 1800
:SP(3) = 1072:SP(4) = 1328:SP(5) = 1584:SP(
ØD
           6) = 1840: POKE - 16368,0
      140
            HOME : PRINT
7F
           HTAB 10: PRINT "1--SIMPLE DEMO": PRINT :
HTAB 10: PRINT "2--ALMOST AS SIMPLE": PRIN
94
           T : HTAB 10: PRINT "3--WAVING": PRINT : HTA
B 10: PRINT "4--BORDER": PRINT : HTAB 10:
PRINT "5--OVER/UNDER": PRINT : HTAB 10:
           PRINT "6--EXIT
            PRINT : PRINT : PRINT : HTAB 10: PRINT "EN
9F
           TER CHOICE
            FOR X = B TO E STEP S: POKE SP(X), CC: GOSU
49
           B 320: GOSUB 330: POKE SP(X), 160: IF K THEN
             190
3E
      180
            NEXT : C = B:B = E:E = C:S = -S:GOTO 170
             REM
                   CHANGE DIRECTION
EA
      190 P = P
                   - 176: IF P < 1 OR P > 6 THEN 170
E9
      200
            HOME
73
      210
             ON P GOTO 1310,1530,610,1030,800
            TEXT : HOME : END
EB
      220
5E
      230
            REM
6B
      240
             REM
10
      250
             REM
                   SHARED SUBROUTINES
B9
      260
             REM
D2
      270
             REM
            HOME : VTAB 20: PRINT "PADDLE Ø CONTROLS S
36
      280
           PEED": RETURN
```

```
89
      290
            VTAB 21: PRINT "ESC TO RETURN TO MAIN MENU
              : RETURN
             VTAB 22: PRINT "19 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM PLEA
3B
            SE ": RETURN
C9
             VTAB 23: PRINT "ANY KEY CHANGES DIRECTION"
            : RETURN
             FOR I = 1 TO 100: NEXT : RETURN
14
       320
      330 K = 0:P = PEEK ( - 16380): POKE - 16368,0
: IF P > 127 THEN K = 1: REM CHECK KEYBOAR
4D
            D FOR KEY PRESS
7B
       340
             RETURN
       350
             REM
ΑE
97
             REM
       360
7C
       370
              REM
                    CONVERT STRING INTO
9F
       380
             REM INTO NORMAL POKE VALUE
62
       390
             REM
2B
       400
             RFM
             TTAB 1: VTAB 4: INPUT "ENTER A STRING (UP
TO 39 CHARACTERS) ";S$
CC
       410
            TO 39 CHARACTERS)
      420 L = LEN (S$): DIM LN(L): IF L > 39 OR L = 0 THEN VTAB 4: HTAB 1: PRINT " ": CALL -
10
            958: GOTO 410
            FOR X = 1 TO L:LN(X) = ASC ( MID$ (S$,X,1
Α8
       430
            )) + 128: NEXT : RETURN
       440
             REM
B7
       450
             REM
B2
39
                     CONVERT STRING TO
       460
             REM
40
       470
             REM
                    NORMAL AND INVERSE
25
       480
             RFM
                        POKE VALUES
             REM
46
       490
11
       500
             REM
            HTAB 1: VTAB 4: INPUT "ENTER A STRING (UP TO 39 CHARACTERS) ";S$:L = LEN (S$): IF L > 39 OR L = Ø THEN VTAB 4: HTAB 1: PRIN T ": CALL - 958: GOTO 51Ø
27
       510
       520 DIM LN(L), LI(L)
8F
            FOR X = 1 TO L:LN(X) = ASC ( MID$ (S$,X,1)) + 128:LI(X) = ASC ( MID$ (S$,X,1)) - 64
7C
89
       540
             IF LI(X) < \emptyset THEN LI(X) = LI(X) + 64: REM
              LEAVE CONTROL CHARS AND OTHERS WITH ASCII
            VALUE<64 ALONE
       550
F5
             NEXT : RETURN
Ø3
       560
              REM
FF
       570
              RFM
ØB
       580
              REM
                   WAVING IN THE AIR
E8
       590
              REM
3Ø
       600
              REM
88
              GOSUB 290
       610
             DIM LN(20): FOR X = 1 TO 20: READ LN(X):
E6
F5
                              151 , 129, 150, 137, 142, 135, 160, 1
            37, 142, 160, 148, 136, 133, 160, 129, 137, 146, 160,
                                 ASCII VALUES FOR WAVING IN
            160,160: REM
            THE AIR
       640
             FOR X = 1 TO 17: POKE 1550 + X,LN(X): NEXT
D8
             FOR X = 1 TO 3
POKE 1422 + X,LN(X): POKE 1550 + X,160
В1
       65Ø
EΑ
       660
DA
       670
              GOSUB 320: GOSUB 330: IF P = 155 GOTO 740
23
       680
              NEXT
ΑE
       690
              FOR X = 1 TO 17
              POKE 1422 + X + 3,LN(X + 3): POKE 1550 + X
             + 3,160: POKE 1550 + X,LN(X): POKE 1422 +
       71Ø
              GOSUB 320: GOSUB 330: IF P = 155 GOTO 740
E7
FB
       720
              NEXT
       73Ø
57
              GOTO 650
              CLEAR :CC = 190: GOTO 130
       740
99
87
       750
              REM
80
       760
              REM
81
       77Ø
              REM OVER/UNDER
96
       78Ø
              REM
7D
       79Ø
              REM
58
       800
             REM
4D
       810 D = 1192
            VTAB 4: HTAB 1: PRINT "OVER OR UNDER? (0/U)
";: GET B$: PRINT B$: IF B$ < > "0" AND
B$ < > "0" AND B$ < > "U" AND B$ < > "u"
AND B$ < > CHR$ (27) THEN 820
IF B$ = CHR$ (27) THEN 140
IF B$ = "0" THEN D = 1920
25
       820
AD
       830
9C
       840
             HTAB 1: VTAB 4: INPUT "ENTER A STRING (UP TO 19 CHARACTERS) ";S$: IF LEN (S$) > 1
07
            TO 19 CHARACTERS)
```

LISTING 1: DYN.DISPLAYS continued

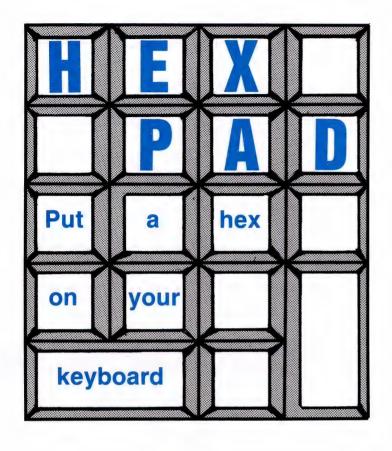
```
9 OR LEN (S$) = Ø THEN HTAB 1: VTAB 4:
                 - 958: GOTO 810
          CALL
           GOSUB 420
           FOR X = 1 TO L: POKE 1064 + X, LN(X): NEXT
F6
      880
           FOR X = 1 TO L
           POKE 1064 + X,160
      890
93
           FOR J = X + 1 TO L + X
FC
      900
           POKE D + J,LN(X): GOSUB 320: POKE D + J.16
DC
      910
62
      920
8A
      930
           POKE 1064 + X + L + 1, LN(X)
D4
      940
           NEXT
28
      950
           CLEAR
           VTAB 20: PRINT "DO IT AGAIN? (Y/N) ";: GET
A$: PRINT A$: IF A$ = "Y" OR A$ = "y" THEN
VTAB 3: HTAB 1: CALL - 958: GOTO 810
      960
           CLEAR :CC = 190: GOTO 130
      970
1B
A2
      980
           REM
E5
      990
           REM -
      1000
             REM BORDER
Ø3
02
      1010
             REM ----
ag
      1020
             REM
DD
      1030
             HOME
             GOSUB 510:A$ = S$
      1040
43
            REM VTAB 4: INPUT "ENTER A STRING PLEASE
FΕ
      1050
             ;A$: IF LEN (A$) > 40 OR LEN(A$)=0 THEN
            1030
Ø8
      1060 VTAB 14: HTAB (40 - INT ( LEN (A$))) / 2
            PRINT A$
      1070 E(1) = 1615:E(2) = 1743:E(3) = 1871
92
      1080 LN = 159:LI = 173
1090 VTAB 19: PRINT "PRESS ANY KEY TO CHANGE B
6F
A2
          ORDER": GOSUB 290
FOR X = Ø TO 39: POKE 1448 + X,LN: NEXT
6C
      1100
9E
      1110
             FOR X = 1 TO 3: POKE E(X), LN: NEXT
99
             FOR X = Ø TO 39: POKE 1999 - X,LN: NEXT
      1120
           FOR X = 3 TO 1 STEP
                                    - 1: POKE E(X) - 39
          LN: NEXT
```

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```
1140 FOR X = 0 TO 39: POKE 1448 + X,LI: GOSUB 320: POKE 1448 + X,LN
94
     1150 POKE 1999 - X,LI: GOSUB 320: POKE 1999 -
4R
         X,LN
     1160
           GOSUB 330: IF K = 1 THEN GOSUB 1210
           NEXT
     1180 FOR X = 1 TO 3: POKE E(X), LI: POKE E(X), L
     1190 POKE E(4 - X) - 39.LI: POKE E(4 - X) - 39
72
     1200 GOTO 1140
1210 IF P = 15
F2
           IF P = 155 THEN POP : CLEAR :CC = 190:
FE
         GOTO 130
           IF P > 192 THEN LI = P - 192:LN = P: GOTO
A8
     1220
           1250
           IF P > 127 THEN LI = P - 128:LN = P: GOTO
           RETURN
     1240
           POP : GOTO 1100
D3
     1250
92
     1260
           RFM
73
     1270
           REM
           REM SIMPLE DEMO
78
     1280
7F
     1290
           RFM -----
42
     1300
           REM
           GOSUB 510: GOSUB 310: GOSUB 290
E4
     1310
           FOR X = 1 TO L: POKE 1920 + X, LI(X)
ØD
     1320
EE
     1330
           GOSUB 320
BE
     1340
           POKE 1920 + X, LN(X)
     1350
           NEXT X
           GOSUB 330: IF K GOTO 1380
3B
     1360
     137Ø
           GOTO 1320
     1380
           IF P = 155 GOTO 1470
EΕ
           FOR X = L TO 1 STEP - 1: POKE 1920 + X,L
37
     1390
           GOSUB 320
     1400
R9
4C
     1410
           POKE 1920 + X,LN(X)
NEXT X
28
     1420
           GOSUB 330: IF K GOTO 1450
8C
     1430
C5
     1440
           GOTO 139Ø
     1450
            IF P = 155 GOTO 1470
EC
     1460
           GOTO 1320
EF
           CLEAR :CC = 190: GOTO 130
41
     1470
16
     1480
           REM
EF
     1490
           RFM -
           REM ALMOST AS SIMPLE
F4
     1500
           REM -----
9B
     1510
     1520
32
           RFM
           GOSUB 510
89
     1530
           GOSUB 290: GOSUB 310
D7
     1540
           FOR X = 1 TO L: POKE 1920 + X, LN(X)
Ø7
     155Ø
A6
     1560
           GOSUB 320
79
     157Ø
            NEXT X
7B
     1580
            GOSUB 330: IF K GOTO 1640
            FOR X = 1 TO L: POKE 1920 + X, LI(X)
40
     159Ø
98
     1600
            GOSUB 320
19
     1610
           NEXT X
           GOSUB 330: IF K GOTO 1640
67
     1620
E7
     1630
           GOTO 155Ø
            IF P = 155 GOTO 1760
FR
     1640
           FOR X = L TO 1 STEP - 1: POKE 1920 + X,L
69
     1650
4F
     1660
            GOSUB 320
CB
     167Ø
            NEXT X
     1680
            GOSUB 330: IF K GOTO 1740
A3
3F
           FOR X = L TO 1 STEP - 1: POKE 1920 + X,L
     1690
10
     1700
           GOSUB 320
     1710
           NEXT X
76
           GOSUB 330: IF K GOTO 1740
CB
     1720
     1730
           GOTO 165Ø
EE
            IF P = 155 GOTO 1760
     1740
A7
           GOTO 1550
96
     1750
           CLEAR :CC = 190: GOTO 130
     1760
TOTAL: 5253
END OF LISTING 1
```



ntering hexadecimal numbers on a normal keyboard can be a frustrating experience. The digits 0 through 9 are all in a row at the top, and A through F are scattered about the keyboard. Even though a numeric keypad eases the task of decimal data entry, it offers little help in entering hexadecimal data.

However, if you own an Apple IIGS, help is available. By using HexPad, you can configure your numeric keypad to act as a hexadecimal keypad, with the digits 0 through F within easy reach of one hand. In addition to the letters, you also gain a space character on the keypad. It may take some practice before using HexPad becomes second nature, but the time and effort is well worth it.

Even if you don't enter much hex data, you may still find HexPad's decimal mode useful. In this mode, any key on the numeric keypad can be changed to a comma key. This can be a great time-saver when typing lengthy DATA statements.

USING THE PROGRAM

To install HexPad, boot into ProDOS and type BRUN HEXPAD. HexPad then makes sure that it is running on an Apple IIGS. If so, an installation message will be displayed.

HexPad recognizes the four commands listed in Table 1. After a command has been entered, HexPad sends a "cancel input" signal (Control-X) to Applesoft. This means that any pending input will be cancelled when a command is executed. For this reason, you should enter the HexPad commands only at the beginning of a line, unless you don't want the characters that you have already entered to be acted upon.

The default mode is normal, in which the numeric keypad acts in the same way that it would without HexPad.

Table 1: HexPad Commands

| Keypress | Function |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Open-Apple-D | Set decimal mode |
| Open-Apple-H | Set hexadecimal mode |
| Open-Apple-N | Set normal mode |
| Open-Apple-C <keypad key=""></keypad> | Maps the comma to <keypad key=""> in decimal mode</keypad> |

In hexadecimal mode, several keys on the numeric keypad are mapped to other characters, as shown in Table 2. For instance, when you press the Clear key, a capital A is generated instead of the normal Control-X code. You can still generate all of the keypad characters by using the equivalent keys on the keyboard. For instance, to generate the "=" character, use the equals sign on the keyboard rather than on the keypad.

In decimal mode, the comma is mapped to one of the keypad keys, and all of the other keys behave normally. You can choose which key you wish to act as a comma with the Configure command. Type Open-Apple-C followed by a keypad key. The key you select will act as a comma. The default key is the minus sign.

Mark A. Heath, 2001 Pearson Drive, Midwest City, OK 73110. This program is compatible with the Apple IIGS only.

Table 2: Remapped Keys in Hexadecimal Mode

| Keypad Key | Character generated |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Clear | A |
| = | В |
| 1 4 | C |
| * · * . · · | D |
| + | E |
| | F |
| | Space |

HexPad can be disconnected with the command IN#0. If you wish to reconnect HexPad, use the command IN# A\$300. From within a program, the commands should be executed as

PRINT CHR\$(4); "IN#Ø"

and

PRINT CHR\$(4); "IN#A\$3ØØ"

HexPad will also be disconnected if you press Control-Reset, type PR#3, or type Escape-Control-Q while the 80-column firmware is active. The IN#A\$300 command will reconnect HexPad in these cases as well.

ENTERING THE PROGRAM

If you have an assembler, type in the source code in Listing 1. The XC command in line 27 tells the Merlin Pro assembler to generate 65C02 opcodes. If you're not using Merlin Pro, omit this line. Assemble the program and save the object code with the filename HEXPAD.

If you don't have an assembler, enter the Monitor with CALL-151 and type in the hex code in Listing 2. While still in the Monitor, type the command

23Ø<2ØØØ.2168M

Press Control-C and Return, and then type

BSAVE HEXPAD, A\$23Ø, L\$169

Updating Checkit

HexPad can be a great aid when entering long hex listings. *Nibble*'s Checkit program can also be quite helpful. However, Checkit contains its own input routine and will bypass HexPad if it is installed.

Fortunately, Checkit can be easily updated to accomodate HexPad. Follow these steps:

- 1. Type LOAD CHECKIT
- 2. Enter the following Applesoft lines:

```
55 PRINT CHR$(4)"— HEXPAD"

100 POKE 216,0: POKE 921,0: DIM H(3): H(0) = 1:H(1) = 16: H(2) = 256: H(3) = 4096

140 POKE 921,1: VTAB 10: CALL -958: PRINT "WHAT IS THE STARTING ADDRESS OF THE": PRINT "FILE (IN HEX)";: INPUT H$: GOSUB 290: A = H

155 IF A < 1024 THEN POKE 0,0

260 IF PEEK (921) = 1 THEN PRINT : PRINT "ENTER THE MONITOR BY TYPING": PRINT "CALL -151"

335 IF PEEK (0) THEN POKE 5634,0: POKE 5635,3

375 IF PEEK (0) THEN POKE 34050,0: POKE 34051,3
```

3. Type SAVE CHECKIT.HP

Now, to enter a program using HexPad and Checkit on an Apple IIGS, type RUN CHECKIT.HP. HexPad will be installed automatically. Remember, you still have to enter Open-Apple-H or Open-Apple-D to switch HexPad out of normal mode. If you enter a hexadecimal file with a starting address below \$400, HexPad will be disconnected. This prevents HexPad from being overwritten while it is active (which would cause BASIC.SYSTEM to crash).

While using CHECKIT.HP, do not type IN#A\$300 (or any IN#... command). This will disconnect the Checkit input routines.

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

HexPad performs its keypad remapping by intercepting all keyboard input. If the key that was pressed is to be remapped, HexPad returns the remapped character rather than the actual keypress.

Lines 33-95 contain the installation code for HexPad, while the main code is contained in lines 100-206.

When keyboard input is requested by a program, control is transferred (via the BASIC.SYSTEM I/O routines) to line 102. The subroutine GETKEY (lines 202-206) is then executed. This routine first checks to see if BASIC. SYSTEM is using the 80-column firmware for output. If so, the firmware routine BASICIN is used to read a keypress. If not, the Monitor routine KEYIN is called.

After a keypress has been obtained, the keypad bit in the keyboard modifier register (see **Table 3**) is checked. If the keypress was in the keypad, then control passes to KEYPAD at line 137, where any necessary remapping takes place.

Table 3: Keyboard Modifier Register \$C025

| Bit | Value | Description |
|-----|-------|---|
| 7 | 0 | Open-Apple key not pressed |
| | 1 | Open-Apple key pressed |
| 6 | 0 | Closed-Apple (option) key not pressed |
| | 1 | Closed-Apple (option) key pressed |
| 5 | 0 | No update since last keypress |
| | 1 | Modifier register has been changed since last |
| | | keypress |
| 4 | 0 | Keypad key not pressed |
| | 1 | Keypad key pressed |
| 3 | 0 | Autorepeat inactive |
| | 1 | Autorepeat active |
| 2 | 0 | Caps lock inactive |
| | 1 | Caps lock active |
| 1 | 0 | Control key not pressed |
| | 1 | Control key pressed |
| 0 | 0 | Shift key not pressed |
| | 1 | Shift key pressed |

If a keypad key was not pressed, the Open-Apple key is checked in line 111. If it was pressed, CHKCMD at line 118 is executed. This routine checks for any command characters, and takes appropriate action.

MODIFICATIONS

One possible modification to HexPad would be the addition of new modes. In addition, more remapping could take place while in decimal mode.

When making changes to HexPad, be sure that the end of the program does not exceed \$3CF, since the area at \$3D0 and above is reserved. If your program becomes too long, you may have to change the ORG address.

LISTING 1: HEXPAD Source Code

```
• HEXPAD Source Code
• BY MARK A. HEATH
• COPYRIGHT(C) 1990
    . MINDCRAFT PUBL
    . CONCORD MA 01742
    . MERLIN PRO ASSEMBLER
10
11 HPFLAG
12 CANCEL
                                     ; NEGATIVE IF HEXPAD IS INSTALLED
               EOU
                      $98
                                     CTRL-X
    INBUF
               EQU
13 INBUF
14 SYNTAX
                       $200
                                     BASIC SYSTEM COMMAND PARSER
                       $A677
   ERROUT
                                     BASIC SYSTEM ERROR HANDLER
16
17
                                     BASIC.SYSTEM'S OUTPUT LINK
   VECTOUT
               EOU
                       SRF30
   MODIFIER EQU
                       $CØ25
                                     MODIFIER KEY REGISTER
               EQU
                                     80-COL FIRMWARE INPUT
18 BASICIN
                       $C3Ø5
19 MAINID
                       $FBB3
   SUBID1
SUBID2
                      $FBCØ
$FBBF
                                     SECOND SUB ID BYTE
22
   KEYIN
               EOU
                       SFD1B
                                     READ THE KEYBOARD OUTPUT A CHARACTER
               EQU
    IDROUTINE EQU
                      $FE1F
                                     :GS ID ROUTINE
26
               ORG
                      $230
27
                                    :65CØ2 OPCODES
28
    * INSTALLATION CODE:
32
    . LOOK FOR GS ID BYTES:
34
35
                      MAINID
36
37
               CMP
                       #$06
                      NOTGS
               BNE
38
39
40
                      SUBID1
               LDA
               CMF
                       NOTES
               RNF
41
                       SUBID2
               LDA
42
                       NOTES
    • ID BYTES OK, BUT ARE THE SAME AS A IIE.
• MAKE SURE WE HAVE A GS
45
               SEC
47
```

| 48 | | JSR | IDROUTINE | |
|----------|----------|---------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 49 | | BCS | NOTGS | |
| 50 | | LDA | #\$FF | ;FLAG THAT HEXPAD WAS |
| 51 | | STA | HPFLAG | ; INSTALLED |
| 52 | | | | |
| 53 | . WE ARE | RUNNIN | NG ON A GS. | SO SET BASIC.SYSTEM |
| | | | TO THE HE | |
| 55 | | | | |
| 56 | | LDX | #Ø | |
| 57 | : LOOP | LDA | CMDSTR X | :MOVE 'IN#A\$300' TO INBUF |
| 58 | . 2001 | | INBUF.X | , |
| 59 | | BEO | : DONE | |
| 60 | | INX | . DOITE | |
| 61 | | | : L00P | |
| 62 | : DONE | | SYNTAX | ; PARSE & EXECUTE THE COMMAND |
| 63 | DOIL | | PRMSG | :NO ERRORS |
| 64 | | JMP | ERROUT | , NO ERRORS |
| 65 | | JMF | ERROUT | |
| | DOTAL | THE YES | STALLATION P | ALCC VCL |
| 67 | * PRIMI | INE IN | STALLATION I | MESSAGE |
| | PRMSG | LDX | #0 | |
| | | | | |
| | : L00P | | MSG, X | HOO ENDO WITH TERO |
| 7Ø 71 | | | OUT | ; MSG ENDS WITH ZERO |
| | | | COUT | |
| 72 | | INX | | |
| 73 | | BRA | : L00P | |
| 74 | NOT A | 00 TEI | LUCEDO | |
| | * NOT A | us, IEI | L USERS. | |
| 76 | NOTOO | 1.00 | 40 | |
| | NOTGS | LDX | #0 | |
| 78 | | STX | HPFLAG | ; HEXPAD WAS NOT INSTALLED |
| | : L00P | LDA | NOTGSTXT, X | |
| 80 | | | OUT | ; MSG ENDS WITH ZERO |
| 81 | | | COUT | |
| 82 | | INX | | |
| 83 | | | : L00P | |
| | OUT | RTS | | |
| 85 | | | | |
| | CMDSTR | ASC | 'IN#A\$300' | , ØD , ØØ |
| 87 | | | | |
| | MSG | ASC | | s been installed.",8D,8D |
| 89 | | ASC | | t with IN#0",8D,8D |
| 90 | | ASC | "Reconnect | with IN#A\$300",8D,8D,00 |
| 91 | | | | |
| | NOTGSTXT | ASC | "HEXPAD REG | QUIRES AN APPLE IIGS.",8D,00 |
| 93 | | | | |
| 94 | | DS | \ | START CODE AT \$300 |
| 95 | | | | |
| 96 | ******* | ***** | ********* | |

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| Signature | | Telephone# |
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LISTING 1: HEXPAD Source Code continued

```
97 . HEXPAD INTERCEPT CODE:
 98 .........
100 . CHECK FOR KEYPAD OR OPEN APPLE KEY:
                                     :BASIC.SYSTEM REQUIREMENT
102
                                     GET A CHARACTER
                       GETKEY
104
                PHX
                                     ;SAVE A-REG
;SAVE CHAR.
;GET PADMODE IN X REG.
105
106
                LDX
                       PADMODE
107
                       MODIFIER
108
                AND
                       #$10
                                      KEYPAD KEY?
109
                                      CHECK FOR APPLE KEY
YES, CHECK FOR COMMAND KEY
GET CHAR OFF STACK
                       MODIFIER
110
                I DA
                BMI
                       CHKCMD
112 FXIT1
114
                RTS
                                     : DONE
116 * CHECK FOR COMMAND:
                                     GET KEY FROM STACK; AND SAVE IT AGAIN; FORCE UPPERCASE
118 CHKCMD
                       #SDF
120
                AND
                                     ;FORCE OFFERCASE;
;INIT X-REG (MODE BYTE);
;IS IT AN "N"?
; YES, SET HEXPAD TO NORMAL;
;01=HEX MODE
                       #00
#"N"
                LDX
122
                CME
                       SETMODE
124
                TNX
                                     ; IS IT A "H"?
: YES, SET HEX MODE
125
126
                BEO
                       SETMODE
127
                                     :02=DEC. MODE
:IS IT "D"?
                INX
128
129
                CME
                       #"D"
                       SETMODE
#"C"
                                     ; YES, SET DECIMAL MODE
:IS IT A "C"?
                BEQ
130
                CME
                       CONFIG
                                     YES, CONFIGURE COMMA
132
                       FXIT1
134
     . KEYPAD PRESS: HOW SHOULD IT
135
     . BE HANDLED?
136
                                     ; CHECK MODE
: NO ACTION
137 KEYPAD
                BEQ
                       FXIT1
138
                                      DEC MODE?
140
                BNE
                       K2
                                     : NO
                                     ; YES, GET KEY
142
                RRA
                       GETNEWKEY
                                     ; INIT Y (NEW KEY OFFSET)
143 K2
                LDY
                       #Ø
144
145
                                     GET THE KEY
WAS THE CLEAR KEY PRESSED?
                CMF
146
                BEO
                       GETNEWKEY
                                       YES
                                      CHECK THE NEXT ONE
147
148
                INY
                BEQ
                       GETNEWKEY
150
                INY
                       GETNEWKEY
152
                BEO
153
                INY
154
                       GETNEWKEY
                BEO
155
158
                BEQ
                       GETNEWKEY
                INY
160
                BEQ
                       GETNEWKEY
161
                                     ; WAS THE KEY A PERIOD?
; NO 'HOT' KEY PRESSED
162
                CME
                       EXIT2
                BNE
163
                                      CHANGE PERIOD TO SPACE
164
                LDA
                       #SAØ
                       EXIT2
165
                BRA
166
     . SET HEXPAD MODE:
168 * X=Ø -> NORMAL X=1 -> HEX X=2 -> DEC
169
170 SETMODE STX
                       PADMODE
                                     :SAVE MODE BYTE
                                      REMOVE OLD CHAR.
171
172
                LDA
                       #CANCEL
                                     FAKE CTRL-X
173
               PHA
174 EXIT2
                                     ; PUSH THE CHAR IN A
                       EXIT1
                BRA
176
177
     * CONFIGURE COMMA KEY IN DECIMAL MODE
178
                JSR
179 CONFIG
                       GETKEY
                                     GET ANOTHER KEY
180
                STA
                       G1+1
                                      STUFF IT IN CMP STMT.
181
182
                LDA
                       #CANCEL
                                     FAKE CTRL-X
183
               BRA
                       EXIT2
184
185 . CHANGE KEY ACCORDING TO MODE:
186
187 GETNEWKEY DEX
                                      :ARE WE IN HEX MODE?
188
                BEQ
                       HEX
                                      RESTORE MODE
                INX
189
                                     ;WE'RE IN DECIMAL, ONLY "-"
: MEANS ANYTHING
19Ø G1
                       EXIT2
191
                BNE
192
                                     CHANGE THE KEY TO ','
                       EXIT2
193
                BRA
194 HEX
                INX
                                      SET PADMODE BACK TO HEX
                                     GET KEY OFFSET
195
                TYA
                CLC
                                     :ADD THE OFFSET TO ASC("A")
197
                ADC
                       EXIT2
                BRA
199
      GET A KEYPRESS FROM THE APPROPRIATE PLACE:
201
```

```
202 GETKEY
              I DV
                    VECTOUT+1
                                : IS BASIC. SYSTEM USING THE
                                 ; 80 COL FIRMWARE IN SLOT 3?
              CPY
203
                    #$C3
204
              RNE
                     : GK 1
                                 · NO
              JMP
                    BASICIN
                                 YES, USE THE SLOT 3 INPUT
205
206
    · GK 1
                    KEYIN
                                 NO. USE STANDARD INPUT
207
208 PADMODE
             DFB
                    а
                                 :HEXPAD MODE VARIABLE
```

END OF LISTING 1

LISTING 2: HEXPAD

```
Start: 2000
                    Length: 169
44 0230:AD B3 FB C9 06 D0
8C 0238: CØ FB C9 EØ DØ 31 AD BF
30 0240:FB D0 2C
                 38
                    20
                       1F
EØ Ø248:26 A9 FF
                 85 ØØ A2 ØØ BD
  0250:7F 02 9D 00 02 F0
                          Ø3 E8
A7
A5 0258:80 F5 20 77 A6 90 03 4C
94 0260:09 BE A2 00 BD 89 02 F0
  Ø268:15 2Ø ED FD E8 8Ø F5 A2
CC
19 0270:00 86 00 BD D5 02 F0 06
8A
   Ø278:2Ø ED FD E8 DØ F5 6Ø 49
   Ø28Ø:4E 23 41 24 33 3Ø 3Ø ØD
   0288:00 C8 E5 F8 D0 E1 E4 A0
A7
  Ø29Ø:E8 E1 F3 AØ E2 E5 E5 EE
   0298:A0 E9 EE F3 F4 E1 EC EC
CØ
  Ø2AØ:E5 E4 AE 8D 8D C4 E9 F3
65
   Ø2A8:E3 EF EE EE E5 E3 F4 AØ
ØC
   Ø2BØ:F7 E9 F4 E8 AØ C9 CE A3
8F
   Ø2B8:BØ 8D 8D D2 E5 E3 EF EE
F7
   Ø2CØ:EE E5 E3 F4 AØ F7 E9 F4
43
76
   Ø2C8:E8 AØ C9 CE A3 C1 A4 B3
23
   Ø2DØ:BØ BØ 8D 8D ØØ C8 C5 D8
B5 02D8:D0 C1 C4 A0 D2 C5 D1 D5
   Ø2EØ:C9 D2 C5 D3 AØ C1 CE AØ
Ø3
   Ø2E8:C1 DØ DØ CC C5 AØ C9 C9
29
   Ø2FØ:C7 D3 AE 8D ØØ ØØ ØØ
06 02F8:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
DB 0300:D8 20 8B 03 DA 48 AE 98
Ø7
   Ø3Ø8:Ø3 AD 25 CØ 29 1Ø DØ 22
   Ø31Ø:AD 25 CØ 3Ø Ø3 68 FA 6Ø
C9
   Ø318:68 48 29 DF A2 ØØ C9 CE
83
ØE | Ø32Ø:FØ 42 E8 C9 C8 FØ 3D E8
89 Ø328:C9 C4 FØ 38 C9 C3 FØ 3D
14 0330:80 E3 8A F0 E0 C9 02 D0
FF
   Ø338:Ø3 68 8Ø 3C AØ ØØ 68 C9
44 Ø34Ø:98 FØ 35 C8 C9 BD FØ 3Ø
36
   Ø348:C8 C9 AF FØ 2B C8 C9 AA
5A 0350:F0 26 C8 C9 AB F0 21 C8
   Ø358:C9 AD FØ 1C C9 AE DØ ØA
90
BØ Ø36Ø:A9 AØ 8Ø Ø6 8E 98 Ø3 68
   Ø368:A9 98 48 8Ø A8 2Ø 8B Ø3
A4
   Ø37Ø:8D 7D Ø3 68 A9 98 8Ø F2
Ø1
06 0378:CA FØ 09 E8 C9 AD DØ EA
EB 0380:A9 AC 80 E6 E8 98 18 69
CE 0388:C1 80 DF AC 31 BE C0 C3
   Ø39Ø:DØ Ø3 4C Ø5 C3 4C 1B FD
D3 Ø398:ØØ
```

TOTAL: 4EA9

END OF LISTING 2

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Real Estate Advisor gives you the numbers you need to decide if you should continue renting or take the plunge into home ownership. It figures long- and short-term costs, loan payments, and tax benefits.

Estranded puts you on a desert island where the only other inhabitant is your worst enemy! Both of you have anti-matter bombs, and only one will survive.

GS Alarm will help you from missing important appointments while using Applesoft BASIC. Set the time and the message, and let your mind concentrate on your work instead of a clock.

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Line Manager will spare you from the pain of renumbering Applesoft programs. This ampersand utility uses the auxiliary memory to carry out the process instantly; just enter the first line number of your program, the line-number

increment you prefer, and voila! Line Manager keeps your original program in memory until the new one is created. And if it encounters an error, it leaves your program untouched.

■Over the Rainbow is a very special place. You can see a spectrum in the sky only under certain environmental, atmospheric, and physical conditions. This program, which simulates light rays passing through a drop of water, will help you learn when rainbows are most likely to occur.

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■Free Space, a New Desk Accessory for the IIGS, will see to it you never again play guessing games when saving a file. Just pull down the Apple menu, select Free Space, and you'll get an instant report containing the name of each volume (including RAM disks), its capacity, and unused space in kilobytes. Free Space is an assemblylanguage program, and uses macros to invoke IIGS toolbox routines.

■Ticket Kit will put a nice touch on your next fund-raiser, whether it is a raffle, talent show, or car wash. Just enter the particulars - the event, place, date, time, and price - and this program will design and print as many tickets as you need on an ImageWriter printer. Ticket Kit works with other printers after a few easy modifications.

■Hex File Checker is a machine-language lifesaver. Use it, and you'll no longer have to check machine-language programs byte by byte to find the typo that slipped by. Just enter the starting address of the program you want checked, and this utility will step through it eight bytes at a time so you can compare the code to the listing.

Order No.: W26...\$16.95 + shipping

NOVEMBER 1989 DISK

■ Nibble Assembler is your best alternative to an expensive, commercial assembler. All you need to type in assembly-language programs and routines is this application, a ProDOS-based word processor, an Apple with 128K of memory or more, and a listing.

■Trinum, a Hi-Res game for two or three players, will stretch your advance-strategy skills. You've heard of a love triangle; now play this logic triangle, based on the game TriNim, but intricate and challenging, a rival for Othello and other computer "board" games.

■Search Sampler will show you the difference a binary search can make. Applesoft pro-

grams that employ linear searches on large data sets can creep along like cold syrup. This program generates random-number arrays, then uses them to demonstrate the greater efficiency of the binary search.

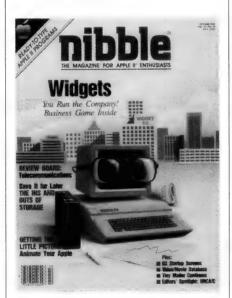
■ASCII File Reader is Part 1 of Sandy Mossberg's exploration of a GS/OS Desktop application. This installment deals with the core elements shared by Desktop applications.

Order No.: W25...\$16.95 + shipping

OCTOBER 1989 DISK

■Widgets will challenge your business savvy. You're the president of the company, and your decisions about pricing, wages, advertising, research and development will determine its success or bankruptcy. Widgets combines the fun of a computer game with the lessons of running a small business. The result is an enlightening experience

■GS Startup Screens will soften the long delay. All you need are these two short programs, and a Super Hi-Res picture of your own creation or choosing. Once you've installed the art - a title screen, perhaps — you'll never have to worry about it again. Every time you boot the disk, your IIGS will display it automatically.



■Video/Movie Database will help you find that certain videotape, even if you don't know its title. Search by actors/actresses, category, year, or director. Video/Movie Database is an Apple-Works application, so you need not be an expert programmer to build it.

■Getting the Little Picture displays a colorful, flying rocket on the Hi-Res screen, but it is capable of much more. Use it to explore the world of Apple II graphics.

Order No.: W24...\$16.95 + shipping.

SEPTEMBER 1989 DISK

■DB Construction Kit simplifies the database creation process. No longer do you have to be a programming genius to build a database dedicated to your task, one that will work more quickly and efficiently than a general-purpose, commercial program.

■Wordsearch Wizard makes building those brainteasers almost as fun as solving them. Just enter in the words you want to "hide." edit them as necessary, and press the Return key. Title the result, and a printout is just another keystroke away.

■Appleworks Gradesheet can be a teacher's (next) best friend. It can manage student records according to name or test score. It can also help you monitor student progress, generate forms for grade entry, and keep track as students come and go.

Order No.: W23...\$16.95 + shipping

AUGUST 1989 DISK

■ Nibble Number Cruncher, a powerful, stack-based calculator, performs everything from simple addition to complex statistical and trigonometric functions. Watch it send your work to the printer for an organized, uncluttered printout.

■PFX takes the tedium out of handling ProDOS prefixes. Stop typing in those long pathnames and let this tool select the prefix with just a few keystrokes. It can be used from immediate and deferred modes.

Mr. Clean makes dirty disk drives a distant memory. Use the simple installer to add the CLEAN command to ProDOS. Insert your cleaning diskette, type CLEAN and presto! No more endless CATALOGing.

Order No.: **W22...\$16.95** + shipping.

JULY 1989 DISK

■ Nibble MenuPro gives you total control of all your files and directories, enabling you to exercise standard commands from one menu.

Magic Squares adds a little spark to a mysterious mathematical configuration. Create huge, odd squares with a few simple commands, then use them for games and educational programming.

■SuperClock lets you know the time and date, any time, accessible from any IIGS program. ■New Desk Accessories in the GS/OS Environment explains the essentials of IIGS NDAs, with instructions on building your own System Devices NDA.

Order No.: W21...\$16.95 + shipping

nibble

Program Collections

SOFTWARE

Browse through our Software Catalog and see how easy, fun and inexpensive buying software can be!

Whether you want to organize your home finances, draw splashy graphics, play games, or improve your programming efficiency, you'll find a Nibble Software disk that meets your needs.

We offer practical software that works quickly and easily. And we offer it at a low price! Chances are, you won't find this value elsewhere.

Nibble diskettes are not copy-protected. They come with copies of the original articles that show not only how to use them, but also how they work. It's a great way to learn programming techniques for customizing or writing your own programs.

And because we understand that Apple users don't upgrade every year, all Nibble programs run on the II Plus, IIe, IIc, IIc Plus, and IIGS unless otherwise noted. Many programs are in DOS 3.3 format and can easily be converted to ProDOS. All disks are 5.25 inches unless otherwise noted.



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- 2. Or tear out and mail the Products Order Card you'll find in this issue to order software, disk subscriptions, books and magazine subscriptions.

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INVESTMENT ANALYST

■ The Broker tracks the performance of your investments and graphically depicts the results, showing the relative profitability of your activities. Easy data entry and a variety of report options make this one of our most popular financial programs for investment recordkeeping.

■ Nibble Investment Adviser calculates return on investment both before and after taxes and for various time periods. You can measure the "bottom line" performance of up to 96 different investments, keep track of dividends and other

■ Stock Analyst develops a history of individual stocks, updates and tracks their performance, then evaluates each investment or the entire portfolio - automatically. Determine the value, amount of return, and your profit or loss if you were to liquidate the portfolio today.

Order No. F02 Investment Analyst . . . \$26.95

SMALL BUSINESS TOOLS

■ The Forms Shop creates customized letterhead, business forms and stationery in a variety of typestyles. (Requires a printer.)

AppleWorks Plot adds a Hi-Res plotter to AppleWorks. Print out a graph of spreadsheet or database data, or save it to disk.

■ AppleWorks Bar Charts lets you create bar charts from AppleWorks data.

■ Quick Calendar prints a full year's calendar on one page.

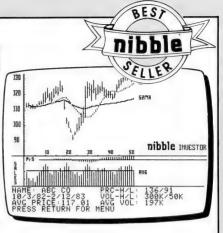
Order No. F07 Small Business Tools . . \$19.95

PERSONAL INVESTOR

■ The Investor is a best-seller with five different reports including market, sales and yield analyses. Powerful Hi-Res graphs depict short-term and long-term price and market trends for each stock. Invaluable for deciding on sells/buys or for assembling information for tax reporting.

■ Price File Editor makes your investment analysis even more efficient. Records can be sorted, deleted or quickly added to the Investor's price files.

Order No. F01 Personal Investor....\$29.95



MANAGING MONEY

Portfolio turns your Apple into a personal stock analyst. It generates stock sell signals, tracks price updates, and records all your transactions. You can display up to four purchases of the same stock, track short sales, and review the last 10 turning points in a stock's price to compare the results of different investments.

Financial Calculator helps you make nutsand-bolts financial decisions by instantly calculating interest on loans, future fund accounts, money markets, and scheduled deposit accounts. A valuable aid when you go shopping for loans or interest-producing investments. Requires a IIc, IIGS or an 80-column IIe.

■ Investment Calculator picks up where spreadsheets leave off. It calculates a variety of internal rates of return, net present value, and net future value of your investments. Find out which investments produce the best return for your cash

Order No. F08 Managing Money ...\$19.95

HOME FINANCE MANAGER

■ TRAC (Trend Reporting, Analysis and Control) monitors your credit card, check and cash expenditures. It prints more than 10 different useful reports for analyzing your spending and managing your budget. Discover just where your money slips away - and start saving!

■ TRAC Budget is a flexible, fast budget preparation and reporting system. It allows you to easily prepare a personal budget, then prints reports that compare your budget to actual expenditures on an ongoing basis.

■ TRAC Income adds a third major module to the system. It generates monthly income statements and year-to-date reports.

■ TRAC Graph plots your personal finances in Hi-Res graphics for quick, visual analysis.

Order No. F03 Home Finance Manager\$19.95

MONEY SAVERS

■ Nibble Banker records and codes checking transactions, helps balance your checkbook and prints out expense reports for the categories you

■ Nibble Decisionmaker evaluates alternative buying decisions down to the penny. So you spend your money more wisely.

Loan Payback instantly calculates the monthly payments on a loan for various principal amounts and interest rates. Requires IIc or IIe with auxiliary 80-column card.

SHOPPER

■ Super Shopper maintains a master list of up to 1,600 separate items and lets you print out custom shopping lists for each trip to the grocer. Organize items into categories by product type or according to the aisles in your favorite store. (Requires a printer.)

■ Coupman keeps track of money-saving grocery coupons, so you maximize your household budget. Coupman lets you organize your coupons, weed out expired ones, and search and sort the coupons you want to take to the super-

Recipe Box lets you keep your favorite recipes on disk and easily retrieve, edit, display and print out copies for a friend. Planning



a party or dining alone? Recipe Box automatically determines the ingredient quantities needed for any number of guests. Your Apple can't do the cooking for you, but it will save you a lot of time in the kitchen.

Order No. H01 Shopper \$22.95



■ Nibble Writer is an easy-to-use 40-column word processor. It is screen oriented and includes a full function word wrap, insert and delete functions, and many more useful features.

■ PrintWorks lets you use proportional printing in multiple fonts on your Hi-Res screen. Dress up your Applesoft programs with fancy output. A font editor is included so you can create your own proportional fonts.

■Print Studio enhances your ImageWriter by letting you create your own custom characters. You can include not only letters and numbers but also special symbols, and mix your new font with the ImageWriter's built-in fonts.

Order No. H14 NibbleWriter\$19.95

CAR AND TRAVEL PACK

- Gas Miser is a thrifty program that tracks gas consumption for selected time intervals or for an entire year, and then plots the results in Hi-Res graphics. Even better, Gas Miser can be easily modified to measure your use of electricity, food or any other household expense. (Requires a printer.)
- Apple Highways finds the best route for your next road trip. It can plan your route, list intermediate cities and highway numbers, and then automatically calculate the mileage for each leg of the journey. You can add to the 170 major US cities included on the disk. Get ready to go!
- NIbble Garage makes preventive maintenance a snap! You just need your owner's manual, and some idea of the date and odometer reading each time your car is serviced. Then relax and let Nibble Garage generate the repair reminders that keep your car running smoothly.
- Expense Calc gives you a quick and accurate picture of your business travel expenditures. This easy-to-use spreadsheet program neatly formats and prints weekly expenses. It can be easily adapted for personal as well as business expenditures.

Order No. H06 Car and Travel Pack. \$22.95

NIBBLE HOME OFFICE

- **EQuickWriter** emulates an electronic typewriter, for those small typing jobs that should be finished before your word processor finishes loading. This full-featured program allows you to save your work, too.
- **INIbbleCalc** offers you a powerful beginner's spreadsheet. Now it's easy to calculate your budget or to work out your taxes!
- Poster Creator allows you to turn your Hi-Res and Double Hi-Res art into huge posters. With it you can blow up your charts and graphics so they can be seen from across the room. A typical poster can consist of up to 12 sheets of 8.5-11-inch paper for a normal Hi-Res picture or 24 sheets for a Double Hi-Res creation.
- ■AppleWorks Automated Check Register lets you organize your check spending wisely and thoroughly.

Order No. H13 Nibble Home Office . \$22.95

HOME MANAGER

Message Center turns your Apple II into a household bulletin board. Improve communications in your busy home or office, and keep everyone up-to-date on important events. Display messages at certain times, or leave private messages to special people.

HOME ARCHITECT

- Nibble Architect uses the principles behind professional computer-aided design systems, to let you develop floor plans with ease and flexibility. Create, modify, and manipulate up to 50 items per room (including doors and windows) while maintaining accuracy to the nearest inch. Objects can be drawn to scale, and then moved, changed and duplicated - all in Hi-Res graphics that help you easily visualize different layouts. After planning your room design, print the layout and save it on disk for future reference!
- shapes created in Lo-Res graphics are automat- ple II Plus and IIe only. ically translated into Hi-Res shape tables that can be used in any Applesoft or assembly Order No. H07 Home Architect\$29.95

FIG. 2: BEDROOM WITHOUT GRID 902

■ The Shape allows you to create, view, edit language program. Have fun jazzing up your own and save graphics shape tables. Free-form programs with your own graphics. Requires Ap-

- **Energy Squeezer** can help you take the heat off your utility bill. Discover how your home uses energy and learn where you can save. Spreadsheet-style data entry makes this program a snap
- NibbleTerm connects you to the Apple II online community. This telecommunications program works with your modem to hook you up to other Apples and network services too.
- Bill Keeper helps you organize and chart all your monthly expenses. Witth this menu-driven household bookkeeper you can track expenses for up to 40 different accounts and add up monthly and yearly totals.

Order No. H16 Home Manager. \$26.95

APPLEWORKS ASSISTANT

- Proof allows you to examine what Apple-Works stores in each spreadsheet cell. This program is a valuable debugging and documentation tool for your AppleWorks spreadsheet files.
- Works Processor quickly creates text files from your AppleWorks word processing documents, with or without carriage returns.
- ChartWorks is an AppleWorks graphics utility that allows you to display and graph your spreadsheet files. You can read in files, display them, designate rows and columns of the spreadsheet as arrays, and graph that data in a number of different ways.
- **ENewsMaker** takes text files from Apple-Works or any other word processor and prints them out in two columns. Reduce pasteup chores when using The Newsroom or Print Shop by preformatting your work.

Order No. H15 AppleWorks Assistant \$22.95

FREE TIME

Garden Planner is a fantastic graphics program for designing your garden row-by-row, calculating costs, and projecting the harvest from

your efforts. Shift and change your garden layout until it's just right - a planting guide tells you everything you need to know about 45 common vegetables.

- Outliner is a valuable idea processor that helps organize your thoughts in an outline format. It features pull down menus and cut-andpaste editing. Great for planning your time, outlining projects, writing reports, and anything else you can think of.
- Tape Library solves the mystery of what's where in your audio or video tape library. This handy database keeps track of what you've recorded so you can quickly find selections, or find the open space for recording that favorite show that's
- Jogger is like having a coach-in-residence. It tracks your daily running progress and puts monthly mileage goals within your reach. It can be easily modified for other sports like swimming and bicycling. Jogger lets you spend less time tracking your sport and more time doing it.

Order No. H12 Free Time \$22.95

MAIL MANAGER

- AIM (Automated Intelligent Mailing) manages your mailings with ease. Because AIM lets you define up to 32 fields of information in each record, you can customize your lists to include exactly the information you need. After defining the format, you can display the data, make any changes, delete, find, sort, and print the labels. An "assembling" feature even lets you select the fields you want to print out on the label.
- Postmoster lets you create records for up to 100 labels, save them on disk, then print them out in a variety of styles. Postmaster is especially handy for any situation where you want to file and print a variety of freely formatted labels. Printing mailing labels has never been easier! (Requires a printer.)

Order No. H05 Mail Manager \$22.95



CALENDAR LIBRARY

■ Nibble Desk Calendar is a quick-reference desk calendar that lets you highlight dates and print out a list of the corresponding events. Menu bar selection makes entering, changing or deleting events a snap!

Personal Appointment Calendar keeps track of a year's worth of appointments with fast editing and printing.

■ Quick Calendar prints a full year's calendar on a single page. You'll never need to buy a calendar again!

Order No. H08 Calendar Library \$16.95

DIETER

■ Diner is a personal diet planner that not only provides you with a nutritional analysis of foods and entire recipes, but also helps you keep track of your eating habits. The disk includes a database of over 400 foods, showing vitamin, mineral,

DATABASE LIBRARY

■ Executive Card File puts an electronic index card file at your fingertips. You'll get tremendous flexibility with easy data entry and editing, speedy sorting and disk-based storage. Data can be entered and organized in virtually any manner. Each "card file" may contain up to seven sections and as many as 35 index cards can be stored in each section. Each card can hold nearly 500 characters. Once filed, index cards can be displayed, edited, sorted, removed or printed to a printer.

■ Nibble File Cabinet can be used to keep track of household or business information such as names and addresses, home inventory and everything else. Information stored in your File



Cabinet can easily be modified, rearranged or displayed. Nibble File Cabinet includes variable length records with key sorts and binary tree data storage. A Nibble best-seller!

■ Applesoft Record Command System (ARC) is a comprehensive information management program. Features include advanced data filing, editing, printing and telephone dialing. Search records, merge files and send data to your printer. And since your entire data set is stored in memory, ARC is fast.

Order No. H10 Database Library . . \$24.95

protein, cholesterol, fat and calorie content. Now you can customize your menu planning to match your body type, and develop both long-term and short-term diet planning. Users have told us that Diner out-performs other similar programs costing many times its price.

■ Calorie Counter tallies your calorie consumption with the calorie contents of the foods you eat. You assign calorie data to breakfast, lunch, dinner or snack categories and an automatic warning is flashed when you go over your daily

Fat Graph tracks your dieting progress by

plotting weight changes in glowing Hi-Res color. Just enter your weight every day: Fat Graph will plot it over time (for up to 120 days), and display your progress.

■ Recipe Box makes cooking simple by keeping your favorite recipes on disk. Planning a party or dining alone? Use Recipe Box to automatically determine the ingredient quantities needed for any number of guests. You can even include notes to remember which recipes were hits!

SOUND MAKER

■ Sound Synthesizer creates sounds ranging from a complete musical score to explosions, machine guns and even bird calls. This sound creation utility lets you "draw" your sound effects on the screen in Hi-Res graphics. All sound effects can be saved on disk and replayed with a single command or stored in libraries for later use in your own Applesoft or machine language

programs.

Nibble Duet jazzes up your programs with synthesized two-voice sounds. Create sophisticated sound effects to complement your visual effects. A demonstration program shows you how to vary them and add sounds to your programs.

Apple Talker turns your Apple into a digital recorder. Sounds and words prerecorded on tape are played into the Apple via the cassette input, sampled and stored in memory and on disk. You can add speech to your programs without purchasing any expensive hardware. (Not compatible with the IIc or IIGS.)

■ Beep Customizer lets you modify your Apple's beep and includes the changes in other DOS 3.3 programs.

MUSIC MAKER

If you've tried incorporating music into your programs, spent hours fiddling with POKEs and



CALLs, and still haven't gotten the musical notes you want, then try Music Maker - before you break your baton.

■ Tunes is an easy-to-use music system designed for quickly entering any tune into your Applesoft program. Play any note in a four octave range, with a duration as short as a quick click or as long as six continuous minutes! With a little extra effort, you can create songs and snazzy sound effects. Sharps, flats, duration, staccato, pauses, and all of the other piano/organ effects are there at your fingertips.

■ Nibble Maestro transforms your Apple keyboard into a four-octave organ. As you touch the keys, your Apple plays the corresponding notes and they simultaneously appear in the staff on the screen. Songs may be stored on disk where they can be edited or replayed. Use all 49 notes to compose tunes with Nibble Maestro.

Little Organ Apple is a Hi-Res representation of a two-octave organ keyboard that you can really play! This instrument can be used by anyone for entertainment, by musicians for experimentation, and by students for practice.

Happy Birthday plays the "Happy Birthday" song and displays the words complete with the birthday person's name. Perfect for your youngster's next birthday.

Gultar Chord Tutor draws the first six frets of a guitar, and then uses Lo-Res graphics to overlay the proper finger placement. All basic major, minor and seventh chords are available. There's even a special feature that lets you measure your progress.

Order No. **\$01** Music Maker \$22.95

GRAPHIC LIBRARIAN

■Shape Librarian lets you more easily work with Hi-Res shapes. This powerful utility helps you combine tables, delete shapes, insert shapes, and more.

■Getting the Big Picture compresses Hi-Res graphics to 25 to 50 percent of the space required by normal pictures. Whether you're designing graphics for an arcade game or for business presentation software, you will find this program

Mousetrap takes your Hi-Res graphic and stores it in Print Shop format. Use the mouse or keyboard to capture any part of the Hi-Res screen.

Order No. A12 Graphic Librarian . . . \$18.95

GRAPHICS PROGRAMMER

- Hi-Res Houdini performs Hi-Res magic on your Applesoft or assembly language programs. Use machine language utility to create special graphic effects: scrolling and shifting images, changing shape colors, inverting Hi-Res colors, and merging, copying and swapping pictures on both screens. The graphics are amazing, and it's magically easy to use.
- HI-Res Fill-Reverse adds pizzazz to your Hi-Res graphic displays. Specify any rectangle and fill it with the color you select. Then use Reverse to create an explosion or produce other spectacular
- Graphics Toolbox is all you need to create dynamic animations. You'll have fun watching the effects produced by switching Hi-Res pages, inverting the images, and superimposing the page 2 image on page 1. A super tool for creating special effects.
- Amper DHR taps your Apple's Double Hi-Res capabilities so you can produce sharper, more realistic graphics. Use special commands in your Applesoft programs to simulate normal Hi-Res commands. You get twice the normal horizontal graphics resolution on your Apple. (Requires at least 128K of RAM; not compatible with the Apple II Plus.)
- Eye Openers makes a dramatic transition from one Hi-Res picture to another with an opening iris effect. An ever-widening hole appears in the center of the old image, revealing the new image. Add excitement to your own Applesoft graphics shows!

Order No. A05 Graphics Programmer\$18.95

PRESENTATION LIBRARY

- Chart Manager transforms numeric data into sophisticated graphics. This versatile program performs basic statistical analyses, sorts and edits data, produces linear regressions, and then transforms the data into Hi-Res scatter plots, pie charts and bar graphs. Perfect for sales analyses and forecasting, personal finance evaluations, and investment analysis!
- Banner Boss creates custom, eye-catching banners for parties, promotions - or any special occasion. Messages can be up to 255 characters long, written in letters two or five inches high, with underlining and emphasized print to add a personal touch. Say it with banners! (Requires a printer.)
- Color Billboard turns your Apple into a dynamic electronic billboard for displaying attentiongetting messages in 15 different colors. Features include smooth, fast text scrolling and colored blinking lights. Great for leaving messages for the family, or for math or language flashcards in school, or for advertising messages in your store.
- Solid State Slide Show stores Hi-Res pictures and displays them with the speed of a slide show. You can store up to 18 different pictures to be used in your presentation. Use it for games or as an attention-getter in a store or trade show. (Requires at least 64K of RAM.)

Order No. A04 Presentation Library . \$19.95

WINDOWORKS

- WindoWorks produces up to 50 dazzling animated windows with seven different types of animation that include: four-way scrolling, flashing regions, changing colors, and flashing window frames. Make text flash, curve, and dash across the screen for great displays.
- Ultra Fast Pix saves and loads Hi-Res screens at lightning speed. You can scan and display 17 pictures on disk in less than 10 seconds. Snazzy promotional tool. Requires II Plus, IIc, IIe and a 5.25-inch disk drive.
- Text Sculpture turns ordinary text into almost any shape you can fit on the printed page with a standard printer. Draw profile faces, decorative designs, and anything you can imagine.
- Wipeouts gives you 10 novel ways to clear screens: top-to-bottom, bottom-to-top, left-toright, right-to-left, or even fan outs from the center of the screen.

DESIGNER/ILLUSTRATOR

- Designer and Illustrator let you create complex graphics for gardening/landscaping, title displays, games development, or circuit/pipe layouts the easy way! Use the Illustrator to create graphics shapes: use the Designer to combine the shapes in your graphics library to build complex, professional displays. You can scale, color, edit, rotate and even redraw your shapes in "medium resolution" graphics. Make things look the way you want them to look - and have fun
- The Shape takes advantage of the Apple's powerful graphics capability. It allows you to create, view, edit and save shape tables. The freeform shapes created in Lo-Res graphics are automatically translated into Hi-Res shape tables. Have fun jazzing up your own programs with graphics that you design.

Order No. A02 Designer/Illustrator ... \$19.95

TURTLE LIBRARY

- Turtle BASIC adds turtle graphics commands to Applesoft. You use 24 special key-words to direct the "turtle" around the screen, print Hi-Res text, create animation and more. Turtle BAS-IC is fast. But watch out! Once your children learn the turtle, they may leave you in the dust.
- Apple Turtle Graphics lets you use simple commands to move and turn the turtle, as it draws pictures on the screen. Turtle Graphics is an excellent tool for learning simple programming concepts, conceptualizing math concepts and geometry, or just creating nifty pictures.
- Turtle Tutor is a demonstration library that shows you how to design your own pictures, combine them... even create 3-D effects.

Order No. A01 Turtle Library\$22.95

ARTIST

- Apple Paint Box is an electronic coloring book that combines the features of an Etch-A-Sketch, Spiro-Graph and a function-driven drawing board. Once you've drawn your shape, you can fill it with a flood of color
- PAGE (Programmer's Aid for Graphics Entry) lets you draw Hi-Res graphics, and then save them to disk as screen images or as program lines to include with your favorite Applesoft program. It also features a Help screen and options to draw, erase and change colors. At last! An alternative to shape tables
- Art Gallery is a Hi-Res video show of 33 different art forms, some accompanied by sound. Each art form has multiple variations and provides hours of entertainment. Just sit back and enjoy it.
- HI-Res Shapemaker is an easy-to-use program that enables you to draw boxes, lines or shapes, fill them in, and then frame the pictures. When it's finished, your masterpiece can be saved on disk
- DHR Palette lets you design Double Hi-Res graphics in black-and-white or color, and save the entire screen to disk for future fun. (Requires at least 128K of RAM; compatible with the unenhanced IIe only.)

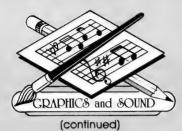


ART DIRECTOR

- Transformer stretches the capabilities of your Hi-Res screen! Twist, stretch, and shrink any portion of the screen.
- ■Snapshot prints out Hi-Res pictures vertically or horizontally on your ImageWriter.
- ■SpeedDraw is an Applesoft tool that lets you create smooth curves and sharp angles on your Hi-Res screen. It takes care of all the trigonometry for you and all you have to do is learn Speed-Draw's ampersand commands.
- **Fractal Trees** shows you how fractals, the exciting combination of mathematics and graphics, create the shape of nature. You can set up normal-looking fractal trees, or go for the alien and the bizarre!

SIGHT AND SOUND

- AmperPalette is a powerful library of 22 ampersand commands that produce Double Hi-Res graphics in Applesoft. Use the special doubleresolution 16-color mode or your IIe, IIc or IIGS, and even add music to your programs.
- Arcade Sound Editor adds Zaps, Booms, and Kapowee's to your programs for real arcade excitement. This two-pitch sound creator produces a wide range of interesting and dramatic effects. Requires a II Plus or a IIe.
- HPLOT GS lets you create super Hi-Res graphics in 16 colors which can be changed to any of the 4096 colors available on the Apple IIGS. Define colors by specifying the red, green, blue concentration and then draw, plot and paint to your heart's content.



■ Hi-Res Tricks adds 15 more routines to your graphics library for scrolling, mirror imaging, flipping, or even producing upside-down graphics screens. This utility gives your programs extra visual punch and it's a cinch to use.

Order No. A10 Sight and Sound \$19.95

FONT FOUNDRY

■ The Font Foundry is a character generator and editor that you can use to design one-of-a-kind Hi-Res character sets. Make your documents print shop perfect!

■ Double Hi-Res Characters prints legends and captions in a variety of special character sets, including DOS Tool Kit format characters.

■ Print Shop Utility lets you capture an area from the Hi-Res screen and import it into Print Shop.

■ Font Blaster makes your Apple print like a Mac. It lets you use dozens of Tool Kit typefaces or create custom characters for the ImageWriter and Prowriter.

Order No. A08 Font Foundry \$22.95

IIGS GRAPHICS ASSISTANT

■Supergraphics GS gives you the power to create stunning Super Hi-Res displays from BASIC. The 15 ampersand commands control the graphics screen from within your own Applesoft programs. Complete palette control lets you achieve dazzling effects.

■Super Hi-Res Picture Packer compresses

and displays your collection of Apple IIGS Super Hi-Res Graphics. Store an art gallery on disk with the space this handy utility will save. You can also pack and unpack selected rectangular portions of the screen, to animate your own graphics!

■The Graphics Switcher converts Super Hi-Res graphics to standard Hi-Res graphics. Enjoy IIGS art on any Apple II.

■GS/FX provides you with three stunning new ways to look at graphics on the IIGS. You can present a black screen and watch your picture load in color by color. You can also fade your picture out to black or "fold down" the screen, color by color.

Super Hi-Res Graphics Converter brings all of your Hi-Res artwork to the Apple IIGS graphics screen, with many options for the type of display.

Note: 3.5-inch disk only.

Order No. A13 IIGS Graphics Assistant\$29.95



CLASSROOM MANAGER

- Nibble Grade Book gets high grades from teachers! It easily tracks and analyzes test scores, then calculates and prints the grades for up to 10 classes of 80 students each. This versatile program lets you store test grades and test descriptions, calculate cumulative grade points and percentage grades for each student. You can assign letter grades and determine the mean grade and standard deviation of a test. You can even drop the lowest test grades and adjust test scores for the entire class. An indispensible tool for all teachers!
- Personal Appointment Calendar keeps track of up to 15 memos per day for a year's worth of appointments. And if you like to see everything in writing, just select and print out the appointments you need for quick reference.
- **Executive Card File** puts an electronic index card file at your fingertips. You'll get tremendous flexibility with easy data entry and editing, speedy sorting and disk-based storage. Data can be entered and organized in virtually any manner. Each "card file" may contain up to seven sections and as many as 35 index cards can be stored in each section. Each card can hold nearly 500 characters. Once filed, index cards can be displayed, edited, sorted, removed or printed to a printer.

Order No. E01 Classroom Manager\$26.95



IT'S FUN TO LEARN

■ Shark is a graphics math game your kids will love. Save the fish from being gobbled up by solving math problems and get bonus points for speed. But expect problems to get more difficult as the game progresses. That's the challenge and the fun.

Spelling Maze takes a no-fail approach to teaching children to spell. Move the player through the graphic maze picking up letter-keys in the correct order to open the exit and escape. Music rewards your child's progress.

■ Learn the USA uses map graphics to help teach the location and capital of each of the 48 contiguous states. It tracks incorrect answers so you can measure your progress with each play.

■ Keyboard Tutor uses an on-screen graphics keyboard to provide home key instruction, key/finger drills, and accuracy tests for typing. It also includes an on-screen help and fast animation of finger-to-key visual aids. Outstanding typing aid.

Order No. E14 It's Fun to Learn \$16.95



SCIENCE AND FUN

- Nibble Planetarium has many of the features of a real planetarium. This Hi-Res star charting system displays the sky from any location in the Northern Hemisphere at any time of the year. A special mode lets you view the night sky and see how it changes with the passing hours. A great learning tool for amateur astronomers! Bonus: Includes a special unpublished file that includes all the major constellations over 600 stars!
- The Serpent's Coll traces the destructive paths of the hurricanes as they snake through the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean on a collision course with the U.S. coast. Track hurricans on the Hi-Res screen, and the plot, scale, and label them for printing. Plot data for new storms, or track eight historic hurricanes, such as the Great Galveston Storm of 1900, Camille (1969), and Alicia (1983), that are included on the disk.
- Direction Fields displays the intricate patterns of direction fields in Hi-Res graphics using the mathematical function you supply. Wind directions, patterns of iron filings in a magnetic field, and air flow patterns are just some of the phenomena you can investigate. For fun, you can also create fascinating abstract patterns.

Order No. E08 Science & Fun ... \$29.95

MATHEMAGICIAN

■ Math Monster makes scary fun out of math learning. Can your children solve the multiplication or division problem before the Math Monster gobbles them up? That's the challenge — and the fun. When your child wins, the Professor runs across the screen and whacks the monster soundly. But, if they don't learn those multiplication and division facts, watch out! The Math Monster will eat them up!

Moth Marathon is a math practice program that drills your children in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Varying levels of difficulty will help keep your kids in the running

for good grades in math tests!

■ Apple Trig plots your favorite trigonometric functions in Hi-Res graphics. Watch the graph being plotted, and then overprint graphs to make comparisons. Apple Trig lets you graph the sine, cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant and cosecant functions. A great learning tool for home or school.

- Mathemagician makes solving word problems magically easy. Your children's wits and math skills are their weapons in this exciting adventure game. They'll love solving the mathematical word problems to unlock doors, discover hidden treasure and escape lethal perils. It's fun to build math skills!
- Math Concentration puts a new twist on an old theme. To win, your child must uncover matching colored pictures and solve math problems. Math Concentration facilitates memorization and the development of basic math skills the fun way.

WORDS AND NUMBERS

■ Flashcard takes the drudgery out of math drill! Pace the speed of the drill to suit the learner: fast or slow, with one or two chances to give the correct answer. Flashcard plots a colored bar graph of successes and redisplays any problems that were missed. With Flashcard, kids can both enjoy using the Apple and learn their math tables.

■ Universal Metric Converter converts English and metric units with menu-driven ease. How many milliliters in a gallon? What's your weight in kilograms? Forget all those conversion factors, and let this program do the work for you!

- Trivia Master never lets you run out of questions because it lets you make up your own. The quicker responses receive higher scores if you're right. Because you can create and adjust the difficulty level of questions, Trivia Master can be challenging and entertaining for all ages. Trivia Master includes a file of 200 questions to get the party going.
- Word Find lets you make your own hidden word puzzle mazes of any size up to 40 rows and 40 columns. Then print them out on your printer, with clues and a separate answer sheet. Fun for young and old. (Requires a printer.)
- Life is a graphic version of the incredibly popular game of Life that was originally published in Scientific American. You set up a starting colony of cells and watch the birth, survival and

death patterns of the cells as generation after generation evolve, grow, migrate, move and behave in completely unpredictable patterns. A unique simulation.

■ Binary Clock is an amusing and unusual timepiece for the dedicated programmer. It displays an accurate machine language timepiece in Lo-Res graphics. Put aside your ordinary clock and view the current time as your Apple does — in 8-4-2-1 binary code!

Order No. E04 Words and Numbers . \$19.95



COMMANDER

■ Nibble Beach Head puts you in command. Destroy the enemy machine gun emplacement, while avoiding mortar attacks and machine gun fire. Each soldier is equipped with only a rifle and two grenades. However, the enemy has snipers, machine guns, mortar shells, barbed wire and mine fields. A must for war game and strategy fans.

■ Tank Combat simulates the deadly struggle of World War II tank combat. Strategy and foresight are the keys to winning, as you maneuver to defend your HQ, ammo dump and fuel depot against enemy fire. Use your six tanks wise-

ly, or you won't survive the night.

Artillery Duel is a realistic artillery simulation with a twist of math. From opposite sides of a mountain, you shell your enemy's encampment. The best judge of fire power, barrel elevation, and a fickle wind will survive. This Hi-Res action will fascinate the math buffs.

■ Atlantic Convoy pits your navy against the enemy in an all-out struggle for the Atlantic. You need strategy and skill to maneuver your fleet of carriers, destroyers, submarines, and support vessels. Each type of vessel has unique attack, defense, and movement capabilities. Can you defeat the enemy before you run out of fuel or get sunk? Great entertainment on the Hi-Res seas!

Order No. G05 Commander \$19.95

GHOST GOBBLER

■ The Nibbler is the classic dot-gobbler: eat all of the dots in the maze while avoiding orange ghosts! Gobble the colored dots, munch on an energy cube for that extra boost of power, and keep progressing through mazes of increased difficulty. A feast of fun!

Clam Bake makes you the hapless, hungry

clam trapped in a kelp bed. To survive you must outmaneuver the deadly jellyfish, eat all the diatoms, and advance through the seaweed mazes. Four life-saving pearls are your only weapons. Clam Bake features stop/start options and optional sound effects.

■ Speed Maze challenges you to navigate a randomly generated maze as fast as you can. The wide range of selectable speeds makes the game fun for both novices and experienced players. And if you're a programmer, you'll find a fascinating algorithm for generating mazes.

Order No. G10 Ghost Gobbler 388. \$19.95

ATTACK PACK

■ Surprise Affack is one of the best arcade games we've published. It pits your skill and three defensive missile bases against an incoming horde of ICBM's. Your objective: the survival of six cities under your protection. Provides hours of white-knuckle challenge.

■ Major Mayhem puts you on a planet ruled by spiders. It challenges you to traverse a web of alien cities and collect enough energy spheres to refuel your ship and escape. But watch out, the

spiders are coming!

Barricade is a two-player game of luck and strategy. Use a giant claw to demolish a wall of colored blocks. Grab the high-scoring blocks to win, but beware of mystery blocks. They can mean big gains — or big losses.

■ Starlaser puts you at the helm of a fast, laserequipped starship. Battle the Kloryon starbases before your fuel supplies are exhausted. Be careful though. The Kloryons are notorious for making end run attacks from behind the meteor belt.

ELECTRIC ARCADE

■ Formula Nibble puts you behind the wheel of a Grand Prix race car taking the curves at top speed. Three super-realistic, full-color Hi-Res tracks simulate races on actual Grand Prix circuits. Start your engines!

■ Voratio is the hungry space worm. Guide it in search of food through your choice of 19

challenging levels.

■ Othello and Seawolf are two games: an ancient strategy game, and a simulation of torpedo warfare waged on the Hi-Res seas. (Requires paddles or joystick.)

Order No. G14 Electric Arcade\$19.95

NIBBLE GAME ROOM

■ Chinese Checkers brings an adaptation of the classic strategy game to your Apple. Play against a tough computer opponent on a colorful Hi-Res game board. Can you outwit your Apple and get your marbles across the board first?

Econnection is a game that challenges you to compete against your Apple for territory on the



PRODOS LIBRARY 3

■ Display makes your ProDOS VAR files work for you! It looks into the VAR files on your disks, and lists the names and values of all real, integer and string variables in your Applesoft programs. An excellent tool for debugging; to efficiently initialize program variables; or to preserve the current state of a program while it carries out another task.

■ Disk Librarian Pro catalogs all your disks and instantly creates a quick-reference master list. Wondering which of a dozen disks holds the file you want now? Disk Librarian Pro has the answer! It reads and stores the catalog information, and records whether it's a DOS 3.3, Pro-DOS or Pascal disk. You can display, sort and print hundreds of file names. The master list can even be transferred into AppleWorks!

■ Expanded ProDOS Catalog displays all of the files on a ProDOS formatted disk - no matter how deeply they are buried in subdirectories. You can even start at a chosen subdirectory level and retrieve all of the file names below that level.

Order No. QO5 ProDOS Library 3 \$26.95



DISK FIXER

The right tools for fixing disk problems.

■ Disk MAP System is a road map to your DOS 3.3 disks, showing you the exact location of your files and how much space they occupy. You can display and verify every sector on the disk, or to display a list of sectors used by a particular file. Automatic sector verification lets you know if some sectors are damaged, indicating that repair is needed. Documentation includes hints for fixing damaged disks.

Disk MAP II uses a snapshot method to intantly display a complete map of the disk, including all of the occupied and free sectors, on just one screen. The display includes a code to the names of the files, so you can see exactly where your files reside on the disk. You can send the map to the printer for closer study.

Disk Zap zooms in to directly read the contents of a disk sector and display it on the screen in hexadecimal and ASCII format. You can then review, edit and print out the sector's data, and "zap" the disk by writing the modified contents back onto the disk. Simple, one-key commands let you step backward and forward to view the next or previous sectors. Or Have fun by creating hidden file names, modifying DOS and more! Includes detailed instructions for repairing a variety of disk problems.

Disk Doctor finds the cure for sick disks. It recovers accidentally deleted files - automatically! There's also an option that lets you remove DOS from your disks, creating unbootable data disks that let you store an additional 32 sectors of information - over 8,000 bytes!



DISK LIBRARIAN

A complete library of powerful disk utilities.

■ Disk Librarian Pro catalogs all your disks and instantly creates a quick-reference master list. Wondering which of a dozen disks holds the file you want now? Disk Librarian Pro has the answer! It reads and stores the catalog information, and records whether it's a DOS 3.3, Pro-DOS or Pascal disk. You can display, sort and print hundreds of file names. The master list can even be transferred into AppleWorks!

Sector Stretcher gives your data room to grow. It clears up to 45 extra sectors, stretching the capacity of every DOS 3.3 disk you own. Perfect for database users who've seen the DISK FULL error message much too often.

RAM Disk II ends the disk shuffle. It adds a 16K electronic RAM disk to your system. Now you can store frequently-used utilities on a RAM disk tucked inside Apple memory. You get faster access and all disk commands work the same as with your regular DOS 3.3 disks.

■ **Diskoverer** is a fast, powerful DOS 3.3 disk zap program. Use it to rescue your damaged disks or inspect file formats. A range of features let you read from, display and write to any sector, in any of three ASCII formats. Diskoverer lets you easily page through a file, then change data or disassemble any portion of a sector.

Order No. D06 Disk Librarian \$29.95



-Programming-Productivity



MACHINE LANGUAGE MASTER

Take the pain out of machine language!

■ Machine Language Editor makes entering and editing machine language programs as easy as using a word processor. If you make a mistake and leave out some code, Machine Language Editor lets you go back and insert the missing bytes. Or if you mistakenly insert extra characters, Machine Language Editor lets you delete them, and the rest of the program fills in the space. Imagine the time you'll save and the frustration you'll avoid. A must for your library.

Hexpad is another tool to minimize the tedium of entering lengthy machine language programs. A phantom keypad provides fast, easy entry of hexadecimal data by using 16 keys on the Apple keyboard. No more hunting and pecking through the top row of keys.

■ ASCII.Dump demonstrates the use of opcodes and pseudo-opcodes, and allows you to examine the Apple's memory. ASCII. Dump lets you stop, pause, restart and step through a hex dump at your own pace. It also prints the hexadecimal values of numbers stored in memory and their ASCII character equivalents.

Hex Sequence Finder makes fast searches for all occurrences of a one to fifteenbyte sequence of hexadecimal numbers in memory. Use this speedy utility to debug your machine language programs or find Applesoft and DOS commands. You specify the area of memory to be searched and Hex Sequence Finder will scan it - instantly!

Order No. P02 ML Master \$29.95

APPLESOFT TOOLBOX

■Applesoff MatchMaker helps you track different versions of programs you're writing, and points out the differences to make sure you're up

Applesoft Page Lister provides you with an easy way to print professional-looking Applesoft listings. It makes sure that your listings don't run over the page perforations and it adds a title and page number to each page.

■AMPOS gives you a quick and easy way to position the cursor and print on both the 40-column and 80-column screens. This three-parameter ampersand command also fixes a bug in some IIe 80-column cards. Stop worrying about cursor control — let one simple statement handle it all for you.

"Sound Master takes advantage of the sound capabilities of your Apple II. Use it to create dazzling sound effects and perfect harmonies, without

any extra hardware.

Disk Drive Tester will help you keep your 5.25-inch disk drives in top shape. The program shows you the drive speed — just follow the article's step-by-step instructions to adjust it.

Order No.: P15 Applesoft Toolbox ..., \$22.95

APPLESOFT STREAMLINER

Pare program execution time to the core!

■ Applesoft Execution Monitor (AEM) optimizes the performance of your Applesoft programs where they need it most. Inefficient routines can slow down your programs — even ones that appear well-structured. AEM spots the program statements that are executed most often, and prints a chart showing the relative execution frequency of each line. A powerful tool for optimizing Applesoft programs. (Requires an 80-column card and 64K of RAM.)

■ Applesoft Line Cruncher goes to work on your program to save memory and increase speed. This utility automatically compresses multiple Applesoft program lines, joining them wherever possible, to create compact multi-statement lines. When two lines are combined, and the sav-

ings in memory really adds up!

■ Applesoff Anti-Line Cruncher expands multi-statement Applesoft programs so that you can see each statement on its own line. To save time and space, "Crunch" your program; but to maintain a program with individual lines for easy readability, use the Anti-Line Cruncher.

■ Super REM Remover saves memory and improves execution speed by removing REMs from Applesoft programs and producing more compact code. Now you can have two versions of your program: a speedy, REM-less version and a fully documented program listing for reference.

■ Applesoft Variable Cruncher compresses long variable names to one or two letters, saving bytes of memory and dramatically increasing execution speed. Even better, you get the benefits of a shortened program without having to do any tedious manual editing.

Order No. P04 Applesoft Streamliner \$22.95



BASIC ASSEMBLER

Machine language programming the easy way!

■ BASIC Assembler produces machine language programs quickly and easily. Machine language programs run much faster than their Applesoft counterparts, but writing them can be much more difficult. This 6502 assembler (written in Applesoft) and its companion source editor simplify the task of writing programs in assembly language. A great way to start dabbling in Assembly Language programming.

adds professional features to the BASIC Assembler. Now you can have printouts of the assembled listing that look just like the ones produced by commercial assemblers. You can also add full-line comments and two new pseudo-ops: ASC and HEX. Modifications to the editor allow 80-column editing. (Requires an 80-column card.)

■ BASIC Disassembler translates machine language code into symbolic source code that your assembler can read. Use it with the BASIC Assembler or Apple's DOS Tool Kit to modify, correct or enhance programs for which you have no source code. There's also a provision that allows easy customization for use with other assemblers.

■ Machine Code Editor reduces the tedium and potential problems of typing large machine language programs from books and magazines. It checks the validity of your entry by comparing it to the original, and shows you a disassembly as you enter each line of code. And if your evening isn't long enough to enter the entire program, save it and continue another day.

Order No. P08 BASIC Assembler . \$26.95

■ List Master prints a formatted listing of your Applesoft programs that highlights REM statements, indents FOR NEXT loops and IF THEN statements, and separates each command on a separate line. (Requires a printer.)

Compare Applesoff lets you automatically compare different versions of your programs for changes, additions and deletions. Use it when you modify programs and want to share your enhancements with others. This is an absolute MUST for keeping track of revisions in programs that are continually being updated.

Order No. P05 Documentor \$22.95

BUDGET TRACKS

Tadpole Tutor

TADPOLE ALPHABET lets your preschooler learn the alphabet in an arcade style game.

BOUNCING NUMBERS is a fun Hi-Res number recognition program for preschoolers.

APPLE TIME TUTOR uses the Hi-Res screen with several clock formats and levels of difficulty for youngsters of different ages.

COUNTING QUIZ helps your preschoolers learn their numbers in Lo-Res and Hi-Res graphics. FATHER'S FIRST PROGRAMS is a collection of four programs in graphics designed with children in mind.

Order No: E02 Tadpole Tutor \$14.95

DOCUMENTOR

Give your program listings that professional look.

■ Navigator makes program documentation a breeze! It's a BASIC listing utility and flow-chart formatter that reformats Applesoft listings and prints flowcharts complete with graphics symbols. Simplify the tasks of modifying programs and checking the logic by producing top-notch documentation with Navigator. (Requires a printer.)

■ Pretty Lister gives new character and clarity to your listings. It formats and indents your multistatement lines so they print with that structured programming look. Indentation of FOR NEXT loops and IF THEN blocks helps you see the logic structure of Applesoft programs and make programs easier to read. (Requires a printer.)

Asset Manager

PERSONAL INVENTORY PROGRAM provides a complete disk based data management system for inventorying and tracking your personal assets. It is invaluable for insurance reporting.

DART (Debt/Asset Reporting System) is a home finance system for projecting future expenditures and debts. Project your net worth and test new investment and debt strategies.

LOAN REDUCTION ANALYSIS projects the effect of interest changes and loan terms in analyzing major financing purchases.

FINANCIER III provides loan reduction calculation, amortization, two types of depreciation, and simple and compound interest.

Order No: F04 Asset Manager \$14.95

TYPING NIBBLE LISTINGS IN FOUR EASY STEPS

There are four main steps to typing in a program:

1. Create a work disk.

2. Type in and save the CHECKIT program.

Type in the listing with CHECKIT installed.

4. Save the program to disk.

STEP 1: CREATING A WORK DISK

Most Nibble programs work with either DOS 3.3 or ProDOS. If you have one particular program in mind, check the article for operating system compatibility.

If you are using ProDOS, copy the files PRODOS and BASIC.SYSTEM from a ProDOS master disk or from your System Utilities disk to a newly formatted disk. Apple IIGS owners should copy the file P8 from the subdirectory /SYS-TEM.DISK/ SYSTEM and rename it PRODOS in addition to copying BASIC.SYSTEM.

If you choose DOS 3.3 as your operating system, first boot your DOS 3.3 system master disk, then remove the disk from the drive and follow these steps:

- 1. Type NEW and press Return.
- Type 10 HOME and press Return.
- 3. Insert a blank disk into the disk drive, type INIT HELLO and press Return.

STEP 2: TYPING IN CHECKIT

You're ready to type in the CHECKIT program shown on the following page. But before you type any program, clear the Apple's memory by typing NEW followed by Return. Remember, computers are very picky about how programs are typed. Be sure to type the program exactly as it is listed, including punctuation and spacing. After you've typed the program, save it on disk with the command

SAVE CHECKIT

STEP 3: USING CHECKIT TO ENTER A PROGRAM

CHECKIT watches your typing to see if you type a program line correctly. When you press Return at the end of a line, CHECKIT prints a number that will match the one published in the magazine if you've typed the line correctly. If the line is mistyped, the number printed won't match. CHECKIT runs only in the 40-column mode.

Once you've entered the CHECKIT program and saved it to disk, install it by typing

RUN CHECKIT

The first time you run CHECKIT, you may get the message "ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS." If this occurs, recheck the data statements at and before the line listed. Correct any errors and save CHECKIT to disk before running it again.

If there are no errors in CHECKIT you'll be given the option to choose whether you'll type an Applesoft or hexadecimal listing. Some articles have more than one listing and may contain both hex and Applesoft BASIC listings. You must RUN CHECKIT before typing in each separate listing. The article will describe the listings and identify them as either hex code or Applesoft BASIC code. The following two sections describe the process of entering an Applesoft BASIC listing and a hex listing.

Applesoft Programs

If the listing you wish to enter is identified as Applesoft BASIC, answer N to CHECKIT's question "Are you entering a hexadecimal file?" and the Applesoft BASIC version of CHECKIT will be installed. Once it is installed, you may begin typing in the Applesoft BASIC listing. Applesoft BASIC lines listed in Nibble begin with a CHECKIT code, followed by a line number and the Applesoft commands. Do not type in the CHECKIT code! Type in the line number and all of the characters up to the next line number before pressing Return.

Be careful to maintain spacing between quotes. Also, avoid resetting the Apple II when CHECKIT is installed. You can omit the comments after REM statements, although they usually contain useful information when you're read-

ing the listing.

Let's enter a sample Applesoft BASIC listing. Boot your work disk and run the CHECKIT program. Since you're not entering a hex program, answer N to the question asked and CHECKIT will be installed in your Apple. Now you're presented with an Applesoft BASIC prompt character and a flashing cursor. You're ready to begin typing the listing. To enter the program shown in Example 1, type

10 REM RING THE BELL

followed by a Return. The CHECKIT code for that line (37) will be printed if you've typed the line correctly. If the code doesn't match, type the line again, paying careful attention to detail. Now type lines 20 and 30. After you've typed in the entire program, enter Control-Z (hold down the Control key and press Z) for the final check code. If the code you get doesn't match the printed code, you've probably skipped a line or have an extra line in your program.

EXAMPLE 1: BASIC.PROGRAM

program typing is even

easier With Accurype.

37 | 10 REM RING THE BELL 54 20 FOR J = 1 TO 5: CHR\$(7): NEXT J

TOTAL: 1CB9

91 3Ø END

Hex Programs

If the listing you wish to enter is identified as hex code, answer Y to the question asked by CHECKIT and the program will ask two other questions. It asks, "What is the starting address of the file?" and "What is the length of the file?" These numbers will be included at the top of the hex listings. Be sure the Caps Lock key is down when answering these questions and when entering the program. You'll have to enter the System Monitor with the command CALL -151. (The System Monitor is simply the part of your computer used for entering machine language.)

Machine language programs are published in a "hex dump" format. This means that an address is displayed followed by bytes stored in those addresses. The numbers may look unfamiliar because they are in hexadecimal (base 16) notation. For instance, in Example 2, the number stored in address 0300 is A2. In address 0301, the value 05 is stored.

To type in Example 2, you should boot your work disk and run CHECKIT. Answer Y to the first question asked. As you can see from the beginning of Example 2, the starting address is 0300 and the length is C. These numbers should be entered at the next input prompts. CHECKIT will be installed and you should see a System Monitor prompt. Now enter

Ø3ØØ:A2 Ø5 2Ø DD FB CA FØ Ø3

followed by a Return. The number 73 should be printed below your line. If it's not, retype the line. Now enter the second line in a similar fashion and press Control-Z for the final check code. Again, if this final number doesn't match, you've probably skipped a line in your typing.

EXAMPLE 2: HEX.PROGRAM

START: 300

LENGTH: C

73 0300:A2 05 20 DD FB CA F0 03 80 0308:4C 02 03 60

TOTAL: E52E

To check your typing by listing the program, first type the address you want to check and press Return. This will display the address and the byte entered at the address. To display a range of addresses, type the first address you'd like to see, followed by a period and the last address. For example, to see addresses 0300 to 03A0, type

Ø3ØØ.Ø3AØ

followed by a Return.

Special Note for IIGS owners: When displaying an area of memory, an additional number followed by a slash (/) will appear before the address in your dis-

play. To the right of the eight bytes listed in the line, there will be eight additional characters displayed. These have no relationship to the numbers produced by CHECKIT and may be ignored.

STEP 4: SAVING THE PROGRAM ON DISK

You should save the program to your work disk periodically while entering the listing and after completing a program. Saving a program on disk is simply a matter of giving the correct command. This command is always given in the article accompanying the program listings.

Technical Support

If you run into a problem with a Nibble

program that you can't solve, send your questions and a SASE to the Nibble Technical Support Department at 52 Domino Dr., Concord, MA 01742. Phone support is available on the Tech Support line from Monday through Friday between 2 and 5 PM EST at (508) 371-1669.

Nibble Hotline

If you have a 300- or 1200-baud modem, you can reach our Nibble Hotline at (508) 369-8920. The latest errata are listed, and you can download oneliners or order Nibble/Mindcraft software. The parameters are 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity, full duplex.

```
LISTING 1: CHECKIT
10
            RFM
20
            REM
                           * CHECKIT, COPYRIGHT 1988
            REM
                           * BY MINDCRAFT PUBL. CORP.
30
                             * CONCORD, MA Ø1742
            REM
            REM
            TEXT : HOME : NORMAL : PRINT "CHECKIT": PRINT
                 "COPYRIGHT 1988 BY MINDCRAFT PUBL. CORP.
70
            ONERR GOTO 90
           FOR I = 0 TO 377: READ ML:CS = CS + ML: NEXT: RESTORE: IF CS = 48127 THEN 100

PRINT: PRINT "ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS!"

PRINT "PROBABLY LOCATED ON OR BEFORE L

THE STATEMENT OF THE STATEMENT O
80
90
              INE ": PEEK (123) + PEEK (124) * 256: END
POKE 216,0: POKE 768,0: DIM H(3):H(0) =
100
               1:H(1) = 16:H(2) = 256:H(3) = 4096

VTAB 6: PRINT "ARE YOU ENTERING A HEXADE

CIMAL": PRINT "FILE?";: GET A$: POKE -
              16368,0: PRINT A$

IF A$ = "N" OR A$ = CHR$ (110) THEN GOSUB
370: POKE 34218,128: GOTO 210

IF A$ < > "Y" AND A$ < > CHR$ (121) THEN
120
130
                110
140
              POKE 768,1: VTAB 10: CALL - 958: PRINT
                  WHAT IS THE STARTING ADDRESS OF THE": PRINT
                 "FILE (IN HEX)";: INPUT H$: GOSUB 290:A = H
               IF A < 736 OR A > 39424 THEN PRINT : PRINT "INVALID ADDRESS. PLEASE DOUBLE-CHECK": PRINT
                "AND RE-ENTER": GOSUB 350: GOTO 140
VTAB 13: CALL - 958: PRINT "WHAT IS THE
LENGTH OF THE FILE": PRINT "(IN HEX)";:
               VTAB 13: CALL
                   INPUT H$: GOSUB 290:B = H
           IF B < 1 OR B > 32000 THEN
                                                                                                       PRINT "INVAL
170
               ID LENGTH. PLEASE DOUBLE-CHECK": PRINT
              AND RE-ENTER": GOSUB 350: GOTO 160
TEXT: HOME: NORMAL: POKE 34,1: VTAB 2
180
                    PRINT "INSTALLING CHECKIT.
190
               IF A > = 6144 THEN GOSUB 320: POKE 579
               9, INT (A / 256): POKE 5798,A - 256 * PEEK
               (5799): POKE 5801, INT (B / 256): POKE 5
800,B - 256 * PEEK (5801): POKE 5802,0:
               GOTO 230: REM ABOVE $1800 SOMEWHERE
IF A < 6144 THEN GOSUB 370: POKE 34215
               INT (A / 256): POKE 34214, A - 256 * PEEI
(34215): POKE 34217, INT (B / 256): POKE
34216, B - 256 * PEEK (34217): POKE 3421
8,0: GOTO 210: REM BELOW $1800 SOMEWHERE
              IF PEEK (48896) < > 76 THEN POKE 56,0
: POKE 57,133: CALL 1002: GOTO 250
210
               PRINT CHR$ (4);"IN#A$85ØØ": GOTO 25Ø
IF PEEK (48896) < > 76 THEN POKE 56,0
220
230
                    POKE 57,22: CALL 1002: GOTO 250
              PRINT CHR$ (4)"IN#A$1600": GOTO 250
TEXT: HOME: NORMAL: POKE 34,1: VTAB 2
240
                    PRINT "CHECKIT INSTALLED"
```

PEEK (768) = 1 THEN PRINT : PRINT

ENTER THE MONITOR BY TYPING": PRINT " CA

290 H = 0:L = LEN (H\$): ON L < 1 OR L > 4 GOTO

300: FOR I = 1 TO L:D = ASC (MID\$ (H\$,

```
I,1): H = H + H(L - I) * (D - 48 * (D <
     58 AND D > 47) - 55 * (D > 64 AND D < 71
     )): NEXT
300
     RETURN
     REM $1600 VERSION
FOR I = 0 TO 377: READ ML: POKE 5632 + I
,ML: NEXT I:C = 5632
310
320
330
     FOR I = Ø TO 18: READ ML: POKE C + ML, PEEK
     (C + ML) - 111: NEXT
340
     RETURN
     VTAB 21: PRINT "PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE
35Ø
        ;: GET CH$: PRINT CH$: POKE - 16368,0
       RETURN
     REM $8500 VERSION
360
     FOR I = Ø TO 377: READ ML: POKE 34Ø48 +
37Ø
     I.ML: NEXT I
380
     RETURN
           216, 32, 27, 253, 201, 154, 240, 31, 201, 1
390
     DATA
     41,208,26,134,224,32,178,133,32,251,218,
     32,128,254,56,165,8
     DATA 229,9,32,218,253,32,132,254,166,22
400
     4, 169, 141, 96, 32, 106, 134, 44, 170, 133, 16, 43
     ,169,1,133,6,169
DATA 8,133,7,160,0,177,6,133,251,200,17
     7,6,133,252,240,63,200,177,6,32,79,134,2
     00,177,6,32
DATA 79,134,165,251,133,6,165,252,133,7
420
      , 208, 221, 173, 167, 133, 133, 7, 173, 166, 133, 1
     33,6,160,0,177,6
430
     DATA 32,79,134,230,6,208,2,230,7,230,25
     1,208,2,230,252,165,251,205,168,133,165,
     252, 237, 169, 133, 144
     DATA 227,162,0,189,171,133,32,237,253,2
     32, 224, 7, 144, 245, 44, 16, 192, 32, 128, 254, 16
     4,8,166,9,32,64
DATA 249,32,251,218,32,132,254,169,152,
450
     96,0,0,0,0,0,20,15,20,1,12,58,32,32,106,
     134.133
     DATA 6,169,2,133,7,160,0,177,6,201,176,
460
     144,73,201,186,176,69,177,6,44,170,133,1
     6,53,201,210
     DATA 208, 4, 166, 251, 240, 61, 201, 162, 208, 8
     ,72,169,1,69,251,133,251,104,201,160,208
      6,166,251,208,25
480
     DATA 240, 26, 201, 191, 208, 19, 132, 226, 160,
     0,185,117,134,32,79,134,200,192,5,144,24
     5,164,226,176,3,32
           79,134,200,196,224,144,188,96,166,
490
     224,104,104,169,141,96,132,226,136,177,6,201,160,240,249,201,186
     DATA 240,8,201,176,144,36,201,186,176,3
2,164,226,200,177,6,201,197,208,23,200,1
500
     77,6,201,205,208,16
     DATA 169,210,32,79,134,169,197,32,79,13
     4,169,205,32,79,134,96,164,226,177,6,24,
     144,135,162,8,10
           38,8,38,9,144,14,72,165,8,73,33,13
     3,8,165,9,73,16,133,9,104,202,208,232,96
      .169,Ø
530
     DATA
           133,8,133,9,133,251,133,252,96,208
      ,210,201,206,212
           16,41,44,73,79,92,97,106,123,128,1
540
     DATA
     35,180,203,246,249,261,316,321,326
```

LL -151

NEW

END

260

270

280

FONT CONVERSION

Convert
Publish It! fonts
to
system fonts
and
back again

ne of the more popular desktop publishing programs for the Apple II is Publish It! from Timeworks. Inc. It sports a Mac-like interface that anyone can learn in under an hour, and its printer interface has no rival among present competitors. The program's primary weakness is that it comes with only six fonts. To make matters worse. Publish It! fonts appear to be nonstandard. While programs like AppleWorks GS and Medley use standard Apple IIGS system fonts, which have a \$C8 filetype, Publish It! fonts have an \$F7 filetype.

Even though the filetypes are different, the IIGS system fonts can be converted to the Publish It! font format and vice versa. There are many ways to accomplish the conversion, with

the most drastic being the use of a block editor to change the filetype in the disk directory. This method is both dangerous and tedious. The easiest way is to use the Font Conversion Utility (FCU) program.

FCU is written in Applesoft BASIC and works only in ProDOS. The program requires only one disk drive, but for optimum performance, two drives are recommended. FCU will convert most fonts, but the program size, combined with Applesoft memory restrictions, will not permit the conversion of font files larger than 25,635 bytes.

USING THE PROGRAM

If you are using a IIGS, you must make sure that Keyboard Buffering is set to No in the Control Panel under the Options page.

When FCU is run, a fiveoption menu is presented (Figure 1). You can select options from the menu with the arrow keys or by entering the desired option number and pressing Return. The first menu option permits the user to enter the prefix of the font's location.

The program will check drive 1 in slot 2 and both drives in slots 5, 6, and 7 for valid Pro-DOS volumes.

When all devices have been checked, the program will display a list of online prefix names. To select a prefix, use the Arrow keys to highlight the desired volume and then press Return. If the selected volume contains any subdirectories,

Font Conversion Utility
By: Rudy A. Guy

Copyright 1990 By MindCraft Publ. Corp.

Options

1. Set Source/Destination Prefix
2. Catalog Source Disk
3. Change Publish It Font to System Font
4. Change System Font to Publish It Font
5. Exit to BASIC

Please choose:

Figure 1: The five-option Menu

Rudy A. Guy, 1319 W. 10th Street, Erie, PA 16502. This program is compatible with ProDOS on the enhanced IIe, IIc, IIc+, and IIGS.

Table 1: Font Conversion's Structure

| Line(s) | Function |
|-----------|--|
| 80-280 | Set up variables and display menu. Maximum number of fonts that the program will handle is 125. Change the DIM statement in line 90 to increase or decrease this number. |
| 290-460 | Get keypress and move cursor accordingly. |
| 470-930 | Set source/destination prefix. |
| 880-910 | Check for on-line volumes. |
| 940-1030 | Show catalog of source or destination drive. |
| 1040-1060 | Routine to convert Publish It! to System fonts. |
| 1070-1090 | Routine to convert System fonts to Publish It! fonts. |
| 1100-1140 | Message displayed if no font files are located in the source directory. |
| 1150-1200 | Set variables required for selected conversion. |
| 1210-1220 | Set prefix if option 1 has not been selected. |
| 1230-1290 | Read source directory and store font names in the array FT\$(). CTR contains the number of font files in the directory. |
| 1300-1350 | Read the destination directory to see if a |
| | PI.FONTS or GS.FONTS folder exists. |
| 1360-1480 | Display font name and prompt user for action to be taken. |
| 1490-1540 | Create PI.FONTS or GS.FONTS folder if |
| | needed. Convert font and place in appropriate folder. |
| 1550-1570 | Exit Program. Reset original prefix. |
| 1580 | Centering routine. |
| 1590 | Data statements containing possible slot and |
| | drive locations. |
| 1600-1770 | Error handling routine for font conversion por- |
| | tion of the program. |

they will then be displayed. The selection procedure is the same as when the root volume was selected. If no subdirectories are located on the root volume, or in subsequent subdirectories, the program will move on to the "Set Destination" routine.

The destination prefix is set in the same manner as the source prefix. When both prefixes are selected, you are asked if the prefix settings are correct. If you enter an uppercase or lowercase "N," you will be returned to the selection process.

Once the source and destination prefixes have been set, the source and destination directories may be viewed by selecting option 2 from the menu. If the prefixes were not set using option 1, the catalog option will display the files contained in the directory from which FCU was executed.

Option 3 lets you convert Publish It! fonts to GS system fonts, while option 4 converts system fonts to Publish It! fonts. When either of these two options is selected, FCU searches the source directory for the appropriate font types and displays the font names. You can convert the font, skip it, or return to the program menu.

The fonts you convert are placed into a subdirectory that is named PI.FONTS or GS.FONTS. If the destination prefix was set to /DTP/FONTS, and GS System fonts are being converted to Publish It! fonts, the converted fonts will be located at /DTP/FONTS/PI.FONTS.

Memory Restrictions

To conserve memory, error trapping has been kept to a minimum. If an error does occur during the font conversion segment of the program, the error number will appear and any conversions will be stopped. With the exception of the credit lines at the beginning of the listing, REM statements have been omitted. To see the structure of the program, refer to **Table 1**.

ENTERING THE PROGRAM

Type in the BASIC program from Listing ${\bf 1}$ and save it with

SAVE FONT CONVERT

For more help with entering *Nibble* listings, see the Typing Tips section.

THE JUNE 1990 DISK CONTAINS THIS PROGRAM

If you'd rather not type in the listing for this program, you can buy it on disk, complete, free of typos and ready to run. Nibble's June 1990 programs are available on a single disk for an introductory price of \$12.95 from Nibble, 52 Domino Dr., Concord, MA 01742. Add \$2.50 for shipping/handling within the U.S. and Canada; \$7.50 for overseas air mail. Introductory price expires 8/31/90; after that date, the price will be \$16.95. See the Nibble Software Directory in this issue for ordering information. ORDER NO.: W32

LISTING 1: FONT.CONVERT

RETURN

10

```
REM * FONT.CONVERT
CØ
     20
В9
         REM * BY RUDY A. GUY
     30
         REM * COPYRIGHT(C) 1990
AF
     40
CB
     50
         REM *
               MINDCRAFT PUBL. CORP.
         REM * CONCORD, MA Ø1742
24
     60
45
     70
         RFM ******
9B
     80
         ONERR GOTO 1600
DØ
     90
         DIM FT$(125), PF$(55)
94
     100 D$ = CHR$ (4):EC = 1
5E
          FOR I = 1 TO 7: READ S(I), D(I): NEXT
     110
          PRINT D$"PREFIX": INPUT P1$
A6
     120
          PRINT D$"PR#3
ØD
     130
CD
          HOME : PRINT : VTAB 1:EC = Ø
     140
     GOSUB 1580
Ø6
ØЗ
7 A
9C
     180 A$ = "Copyright 1990 By MindCraft Publ. Cor
              GOSUB 1580
          VTAB 8:A$ = "Options": GOSUB 1580
A$ = "-----": GOSUB 1580
Ø6
     190
9C
     200 A$ =
                         GOSUB 1580
3D
         VTAB 11: POKE 1403, 20: PRINT "1. Set Sourc
     210
         e/Destination Prefix
          POKE 1403,20: PRINT "2. Catalog Source Dis
F5
           ';: IF LEN (P3$) = Ø THEN PRINT : GOTO 2
FC
         PRINT "/Destination Disk"
     230
          POKE 1403,20: PRINT "3. Change Publish It
71
         Font to System Font
2A
     250
          POKE 1403, 20: PRINT "4. Change System Font
          to Publish It Font
          POKE 1403,20: PRINT "5. Exit to BASIC"
29
     260
E6
     270
          VTAB 17: POKE 1403,20: PRINT "Please choos
1 A
          POKE
                -16368, \emptyset:S = 1: GOSUB 39\emptyset
76
     290 X = PEEK ( - 16384): IF X = 141 THEN
         B 420: GOTO 440
B2
         IF X = 138 OR X = 149 THEN
                                      GOSUB 340: GOT
         0 290
31
     310 IF X = 136 OR X = 139 THEN
                                      GOSUB 360: GOT
         0 290
5E
     320
          IF X > 176 AND X < 182 THEN GOSUB 380:
         GOTO 290
33
     330
          GOTO 290
          GOSUB 420: IF S = 5 THEN S = 1: GOSUB 390:
```

```
IF LEFT$ (T$,2) < > "BL" THEN 840
PRINT D$"CLOSE": IF K = Ø THEN RETURN
7E
      350 S = S + 1: GOSUB 390: RETURN
                                                                           57
           GOSUB 420: IF S = 1 THEN S = 5: GOSUB 390:
CB
                                                                           68
                                                                                  870 PF$(K + 1) = "ACCEPT CURRENT PREFIX": PF$(K + 2) = "ABORT": K = K + 2: RETURN
            RETURN
                                                                           B8
      370 S = S - 1: GOSUB 390: RETURN
      38Ø GOSUB 42Ø:S = X - 176: GOSUB 39Ø: RETURN 39Ø S$ = STR$ (S) + ".": INVERSE : VTAB 1Ø + S
                                                                                  880 K = 0:I = 0
54
                                                                           30
                                                                                  890 I = I + 1
28
                                                                           FC
                                                                                       PRINT D$"PREFIX,S"S(I)",D"D(I):K = K + 1:
PRINT D$"PREFIX": INPUT PF$(K)
             POKE 1403,20
                                                                           Ø9
                                                                                  900
             INVERSE : PRINT S$: NORMAL
75
      AGG
                                                                                  910 IF I < 7 THEN 890
920 K = K + 1:PF$(K) = "ABORT"
             VTAB 17: POKE 1403,34: PRINT S: RETURN
17
      410
                                                                           FR
            POKE - 16368,0:S$ = STR$ (S) + ".": VTAB
10 + S: POKE 1403,20: PRINT S$: RETURN
                                                                           EF
69
      420
                                                                                       ON TT GOTO 490,570
                                                                           ΕØ
                                                                                  930
                                                                                  940 EC = 3: HOME : IF LEN (P3$) = 0 THEN PRIN
T D$"CATALOG": GOTO 1000
             VTAB 17: POKE 1403,34: PRINT S - 1: RETURN
26
32
      440
             IF S = 5 THEN GOTO 1550
                                                                                  950 VTAB 12: PRINT "(S)ource or (D)estination
             ON S GOTO 470,940,1040,1070
                                                                                       drive ?"
78
      450
ØC
             GOTO 140
                                                                           ØØ
                                                                                  960 X = PEEK ( - 16384): IF X = 155 THEN POKE
      460
             HOME :A$ = "Set Source Prefix": VTAB 1:
                                                                                          - 16368.0: RETURN
      470
                                                                                  970 IF X = 211 OR X = 243 THEN POKE - 16368,
0: PRINT D$"CATALOG"P2$: GOTO 1000
                                                                           F7
            GOSUB 1580
      480 EC = 2:TT = 1: GOTO 880
RR
           GOSUB 680:TP$ = PF$(VT - 4): IF TP$ = "ABO
RT" THEN PRINT D$"PREFIX"P1$: GOTO 140
VTAB 3: PRINT "Source Prefix: "TP$
VTAB 5: CALL - 958: GOSUB 800: IF K > 0
                                                                                       IF X = 196 OR X = 228 THEN POKE Ø: PRINT D$"CATALOG"P3$: GOTO 1000
                                                                           3D
                                                                                  99Ø GOTO 96Ø
1ØØØ POKE - 16368,Ø
                                                                           4E
                                                                           57
                                                                                  1010 VTAB 24: PRINT "Press RETURN for the menu
            THEN GOSUB 680:TP$ = PF$(VT - 4)
                                                                           ØF
            IF TP$ = "ABORT" THEN PRINT D$"PREFIX"P1$
                                                                                  1020 X = PEEK ( - 16384): IF X = 141 THEN POK
           IF LEFT$ (TP$,2) = "AC" OR K = Ø THEN PRINT D$"PREFIX": INPUT P2$: GOTO 550
                                                                                           - 16368, Ø: GOTO 140
3D
                                                                                       Ε
                                                                           R9
                                                                                  1030 GOTO 1020
      540
            IF K > Ø THEN 510
07
                                                                           B5
                                                                                  1040 FL = 0:CTR = 0:CVR = 1
            HOME : A$ = "Set Destination Prefix": VTAB
                                                                                  1050 GOSUB 1150: GOSUB 1210: GOSUB 1360
B7
                                                                           BF
            1: GOSUB 1580
                                                                           25
                                                                                  1060
                                                                                        GOTO 140
      560 TT = 2: GOTO 880

570 GOSUB 680:TP$ = PF$(VT - 4): IF TP$ = "ABO

RT" THEN PRINT D$"PREFIX"P1$:P2$ = "": GOT
                                                                                  1070 FL = 0:CTR = 0:CVR = 2
FC
                                                                           CF
                                                                                  1080 GOSUB 1150: GOSUB 1210: GOSUB 1360
FF
                                                                           58
                                                                           D2
                                                                                  1090
                                                                                         GOTO 140
                                                                                  1100 HOME: VTAB 12:A$ = "No " + M2$ + " fonts found.": GOSUB 1580
            0 140
                                                                           F4
      580 VTAB 3: PRINT "Destination Prefix: "PF$ 590 VTAB 5: CALL - 958: GOSUB 800: IF K > 0
Ø1
                                                                                  1110 VTAB 23: PRINT "Press any key for the men
            THEN GOSUB 680:TP$ = PF$(VT - 4)
                                                                                       u.
           IF TP$ = "ABORT" THEN PRINT D$"PREFIX"P1$
                                                                                  1120 POKE - 16368,0
                                                                                  1130 X = PEEK ( - 16384): IF X > 127 THEN POK
E - 16368,0: GOTO 140
            : GOTO 140
                                                                           1B
           IF LEFT$ (TP$,2) = "AC" OR K = Ø THEN PRINT D$"PREFIX": INPUT P3$: GOTO 63Ø
E1
                                                                                  114Ø GOTO 113Ø
                                                                           ΑE
      620 IF K > Ø THEN 59Ø
630 HOME: VTAB 5: INVERSE: PRINT "Source Dri
ve:": NORMAL: PRINT: PRINT P2$
640 VTAB 10: INVERSE: PRINT "Destination Driv
e:": NORMAL: PRINT: PRINT P3$
                                                                                  1150 ON CVR GOSUB 1170,1190
FΑ
                                                                           C2
13
                                                                           7B
                                                                                  1160
                                                                                          RETURN
                                                                                  1170 T1$ = "$F7":T2$ = "$C8":F1$ = "GS.FONTS":F
2$ = "PI.FONTS":M1$ = "System":M2$ = "Publi
                                                                           45
RD
                                                                                        sh.It'
             VTAB 22: INPUT "Are these correct?";YN$: I
99
                                                                           5C
                                                                                  118Ø RETURN
                                                                                  1190 T1$ = "$C8":T2$ = "$F7":F1$ = "PI.FONTS":F
              LEFT$ (YN\$,1) = "y" OR LEFT\$ (YN\$,1) =
                                                                           Ø1
            "Y" THEN GOTO 140
                                                                                       2$ = "GS.FONTS": M1$ = "Publish.It": M2$ = "S
      660 IF
                  LEFT$ (YN$,1) = "n" OR LEFT$ (YN$,1)
                                                                                       ystem"
              "N" THEN 470
                                                                                  1200 RETURN
      670 PRINT CHR$ (7): GOTO 630
680 VTAB 5: CALL - 958: FOR I = 1 TO K: POKE
                                                                                         IF LEN (P2$) = Ø THEN P2$ = P1$
IF LEN (P3$) = Ø THEN P3$ = P2$
                                                                           DE
                                                                                  1210
                                                                           Ø5
                                                                                  1220
            1403,20: PRINT PF$(I): NEXT
                                                                                  1230 HOME: VTAB 12:A$ = "Please wait. Reading directory.": GOSUB 1580
                                                                           F6
      1403,20: PRINT PF$(1): NEXT

690 VT = 5:HT = 20: INVERSE : VTAB VT: POKE 140

3,HT: PRINT PF$(VT - 4): NORMAL

700 X = PEEK ( - 16384): IF X = 141 THEN POKE

- 16368,0: RETURN
20
                                                                                  1240 PRINT D$"OPEN "P2$", TDIR": PRINT D$"READ
                                                                           2C
                                                                                        "P2$
ØD
                                                                                  1250 INPUT A$
                                                                           8B
             IF X = 138 OR X = 149 THEN POKE
                                                                                  1260
                                                                                          IF MID$ (A$,18,3) = T1$ THEN CTR = CTR +
ØF
                                                          - 16368
                                                                           38
                                                                                  1:FT$(CTR) = A$
1270 IF LEFT$ (A$,1) = "B" THEN 1290
            Ø: VTAB VT: POKE 1403, HT: PRINT PF$(VT - 4)
            : GOTO 740
                                                                           BC
                                                                                          GOTO 1250
            IF X = 136 OR X = 139 THEN POKE - 16368,
D7
                                                                           34
                                                                                  1280
            Ø: VTAB VT: POKE 1403, HT: PRINT PF$(VT - 4)
                                                                           5E
                                                                                  1290
                                                                                          PRINT D$"CLOSE"
            : GOTO 770
                                                                                          PRINT D$"OPEN "P3$", TDIR": PRINT D$"READ
                                                                                  1300
      730
             GOTO 700
                                                                                        "P3$
             IF VT = K + 4 THEN VT = 5: GOTO 760
                                                                                  1310 INPUT A$: IF MID$ (A$,2,8) = F1$ THEN F1
77
      740
                                                                           5F
      11
                                                                                  1320 IF LEFT$ (A$,1) = "B" THEN 1340
                                                                           73
86
                                                                                          GOTO 1310
PRINT D$"CLOSE"
                                                                           FØ
                                                                                  1330
5B
                                                                            4A
                                                                                  1340
                                                                            1A
                                                                                  1350
                                                                                          RETURN
67
C5
            INVERSE : VTAB VT: POKE 1403, HT: PRINT PF$
                                                                            ΑØ
                                                                                  1360
                                                                                          HOME
            (VT - 4): NORMAL : GOTO 700
                                                                                  1370
                                                                                          IF CTR = Ø THEN POP : GOTO 1100
                                                                                       ) FOR I = 1 TO CTR: VTAB 12: PRINT "Convert
";: INVERSE: PRINT MID$ (FT$(I),2,16);:
NORMAL: PRINT " to a "M1$" font?"
VTAB 23: PRINT "<ESC> for menu, <SPACE> t
BD
      800 K = 0: PRINT D$"PREFIX"TP$: PRINT D$"PREFIX
                                                                           D1
                                                                                  1380
               INPUT TP$: ON TT GOTO 810,820
            VTAB 3: PRINT "Source Prefix: "TP$: GOTO 83
В9
                                                                           8B
            VTAB 3: PRINT "Destination Prefix:"TP$
PRINT D$"OPEN "TP$",TDIR": PRINT D$"READ "
                                                                                        o skip, <RETURN> to convert.
J GOSUB 1430
       820
                                                                                  1400
18
      830
                                                                           31
            TP$
                                                                           C5
                                                                                  1410
                                                                                          NFXT I
            INPUT T$: IF MID$ (T$,18,3) = "DIR" THEN
K = K + 1:PF$(K) = MID$ (T$,2,16): GOTO 84
                                                                                          PRINT D$"PREFIX"P2$: RETURN
79
                                                                           FØ
                                                                                  1420
                                                                            85
                                                                                  1430
                                                                                         POKE - 16368,Ø
                                                                                  1440 X = PEEK ( - 16384)
                                                                           80
```

LISTING 1: FONT.CONVERT continued

```
1F
    1450 IF X = 155 THEN
                            POKE - 16368, Ø: I = CTR:
         RETURN
     1460 IF X = 160 THEN
                            POKE - 16368.0: RETURN
ØB
     1470
          IF X = 141 THEN POKE - 16368,0: GOTO 14
F5
         90
     1480
           GOTO 1440
Ø1
           IF F1 = 1 THEN 1510
a٩
     1490
          PRINT D$"CREATE "P3$;F1$:F1 = 1
     1500
          PRINT D$"BLOAD "P2$; MID$ (FT$(I),2,16)",
93
         T"T1$", A$2200
     1520 PRINT D$"CREATE "P3$; F1$"/" MID$ (FT$(I).
53
         2,16)",T"T2$
    1530 PRINT D$"BSAVE "P3$;F1$"/" MID$ (FT$(I),2,16)",T"T2$",A$2200,L" MID$ (FT$(I),67,5)
68
    78
28
F9
     1570 HOME : GOTO 140
     1580 HT = 40 -
                     LEN (A$) / 2: POKE 1403, HT:
         PRINT AS: RETURN
6C
     1590 DATA
                 2,1,5,1,5,2,6,1,6,2,7,1,7,2
     1600 ER = PEEK (222):EL = PEEK (218) +
8C
         (219) * 256
     1610 IF (ER = 8 OR ER = 3) AND EC = 2 THEN I =
AE
     I + 1: RESUME
1620 IF ER = 2 AND EC = 2 THEN 910
D2
29
     163Ø HOME : VTAB 12
A6
     1640 IF (ER = 8 OR ER = 3) AND EC = 3 THEN 173
```

```
1650 IF EC = 1 AND ER = 8 THEN PRINT "Please
      close your drive door.": VTAB 23: PRINT "Pr
ess a key to continue.": GOTO 1710
1660 IF EC = 2 AND ER = 6 THEN PRINT "Please
EC
           place ";: INVERSE : PRINT P1$;: NORMAL :
PRINT " in any drive.": GOTO 1710
      1670 PRINT "An error has occurred in line "EL"
20
      1680 PRINT "The error code is "ER"."
1690 PRINT "Please refer to your ProDOS and Ap
1C
74
           plesoft manual
      1700 VTAB 23: PRINT "Press a key for the main
BØ
           menu.
89
      1710 X = PEEK ( - 16384): IF X > 127 THEN
              - 16368,0: PRINT D$"Prefix"P1$: RUN
           Ε
      1720 GOTO 1710
1730 PRINT "Please check your drive door and m
B1
57
           ake sure that the correct disks are inserte
               in your drives.
      1740 VTAB 23: PRINT "Press <ESC> for menu. Pre
FB
           ss any other key to try again.
      1750 X = PEEK ( - 16384): IF X = 151 THEN
E - 16368,0: PRINT D$"PREFIX"P1$: RUN
2E
      1760 IF X > 127 THEN POKE - 16368.0: GOTO 94
      177Ø GOTO 175Ø
1 F
TOTAL: 5DCB
```

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END OF LISTING 1

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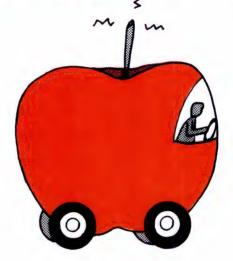
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USING THE PROGRAM

When you run the program, you will be faced with the main menu. Move the menu cursor with the arrow keys and press Return to make your selection.

If you are using the program for the first time, choose the third option, Configure/Start or Delete. This menu has four choices. Choose the configure option. Enter Y if you have a printer and Y again if you have 80-column capability. If you don't have a printer or 80-column card, enter N for both. Press Return to accept the default value displayed at the cursor.

Matt Cox, 7 Harm on Place, New City, NY 10956. This program is compatible with DOS 3.3 and ProDOS on the enhanced IIe, IIc, IIc+, and IIGS.

After you configure the program, you must enter information about your car. First enter the car name. If it already exists on the disk, you will be told so and given options to abort the operation or replace the original data. The name of your car can contain up to 11 characters (but they must all be valid ProDOS characters).

Once you've entered your car's name, you must enter the current mileage on its odometer. You should enter this when you have a full tank of gas. This will ensure that all future mileage calculations will be accurate. All future mileage entries should come from the car's trip odometer, which must be reset to zero each time you buy gas. You can include up to six cars.

Your next step is to enter data. The car you most recently used will be the car you enter data for. (If you wish to change cars, use the main menu's Select Car option.)

On the data entry screen, underscores show you each item's maximum length. When

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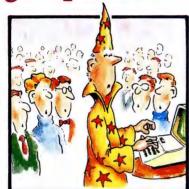
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ant machine lengues -

| Name | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Address | | |
| City | State | Zip Code |
| Oity | Otato | o o o o o |
| I've enclosed a check or money o | | Visa MasterCard |
| | rder □ Charge my: | · |

entering data, press the Return key to move on to the next field. Pressing Control-S will accept the data you entered.

The first item you enter is the transaction type. There are two categories. The first, Gas Fill Up, requires that you enter the date, miles on trip odometer at the time of fillup, and the quantity (in gallons) of gas. You can also include

The second category, Any Other Expense, gives you space to enter all other operating costs of your automobile and comments relating to the payment. These may include oil, maintenance, insurance, monthly payments, lease payments, depreciation, and so on. You must also enter the

You may enter M to get back to the main menu.

The date field is eight characters long. Enter the date in the mm/dd/vv format. You can enter the month or day as one digit, but all three items must be entered and separated by slashes (/) only. A beep will sound if your input is unsatisfactory.

The amount of transaction is the total cost of the items involved. It can be eight characters long. If you got whatever you got for free (your uncle owns a gas station), enter 0 - don't just press Return.

The comment field is 20 characters long. Include any comments you find relevant. All characters, including the colon and comma, are "legal" in this particular field.

After all the data is entered, you will be back up at the date field again. If everything is correct, press Control-S and it will be saved to disk.

Once you have entered some data, you will want to create some reports. Three are available: Cost & Mileage, Mileage alone, and Cost alone.

The Cost & Mileage report displays the records for any single year (or all years) and shows you miles per gallon, cost per mile (for each fill-up at total), the current odometer reading, your comments, and totals and averages for everything. You must have an 80-column card or a printer to get this report. The mileage report shows miles, gallons, and MPG, and the cost report shows dates, costs, and comments.

The program's last option is car deletion. To delete a car, select the third menu option, choose the delete option, choose the car you want to delete, and confirm the action when the program asks.

ENTERING THE PROGRAM

Type in the program from Listing 1 and save it with SAVE APPLE. ODOMETER

For more help with entering Nibble listings see the Typing Tips section.

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

I set the data file's record length to 55 bytes. This is a little more than you need, but it provides a margin for expansion or modification.

The program creates three files. The first is the system configuration file, which contains the printer slot, 80column card slot, and 80-column to 40-column control code. The second file is the Names file, which keeps track of the names of the cars on file. Finally, each car has a file. Record 0 contains the starting mileage and the number of entries. Each other record contains a transaction. This file is a random-access file; the other two are sequential files.

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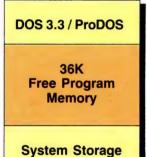
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Table 1: Program Routines

| Line# | Purpose |
|------------------------|---|
| 80-140 | Define variables & the main menu Start transaction entry, define variables, read |
| 150-210 | files |
| 220-270 | |
| 280-350 | Set up entry screen Start entry, get transaction type |
| 370-540 | Enter expense only |
| 380-450 | Enter date |
| 460-500 | Enter amount |
| 510-530 | Enter comments |
| 560-630 | Enter date |
| 640-700 | Enter amount |
| 710-740 | Enter miles |
| 750-780 | Enter gallons |
| 790 | Calculate and display MPG |
| 800-820 | Enter comments |
| 850-870 | Write disk file, clear variables, go to menu |
| 890-900 | Trap errors, quit if recovery not available |
| 940-2380 | REPORTS |
| 910-920 | Read & set up configuration file |
| 930-960 | Check to make sure car has data, do menu |
| 980-1510 | Cost & mileage report |
| 1020-1080 | Get ouput mode and year to print for |
| 1090-1110 1120-1240 | Print headings Display each entry and total some columns |
| 1310-1320 | End report, calculate averages |
| 1330-1340 | Finish up, turn off printer/80-column card |
| 1350-1370 | Do expense-only output |
| 1380 | Get output type |
| 1390-1720 | Format output routines |
| 1410-1460 | Format date |
| 1470-1510 | Format miles |
| 1520-1560 | Format gallons |
| 1570-1630 | Format & calculate MPG |
| 1640-1690 | Format amount |
| 1700-1770 | Format & calculate cost per mile |
| 1780-1970 | Mileage report |
| 1800-1810 | Get output type |
| 1840-1850 | Print headings |
| 1870-1920 | Print each record, total up miles & gallons |
| 1940-1950 | Calculate totals & averages, finish report |
| 1960-1970 | Finish up, turn off printer |
| 1980-2190 1990-2030 | Cost report Get output type |
| 2040-2050 | Print headings |
| 2060-2180 | Get & print each record, total cost |
| 2200-2210 | Error trapping for all reports |
| 2220-2880 | CONFIGURE/START/DELETE |
| 2230-2240 | Menu & titles |
| 2260-2410 | Configure system |
| 2430-2790 | Start new car |
| 2800-2990 | Delete a car |
| 3000-3040 | SELECT A CAR |
| 3050-3060 | Routine to read configuration file |
| 3100 | Routine to exit gracefully |
| 3110-3510 | MAIN SUBROUTINES (called often) |
| 3490 | Center line |
| 3280-3300 | Routine to print title on top of screen |
| 3330-3460 | Line input routine |
| 3470 | Yes/No/Menu question |
| 3490-3510 | Error Trapping (Control-C check) and Exit |

The program contains many routines that will be useful in other programs; Table 1 lists all the routines and subroutines. The most useful has to be the menu routine in lines 3150-3270. Set the variable NC to the number of choices, the elements of the array CH\$() to the name of each choice, and call the routine. The routine returns the value of the choice taken in the variable C. If you choose the top entry, for instance, C will contain 1. Line 3140 contains a routine to center a line on the screen. Just set A\$ equal to the line you want centered, and GOSUB to the routine. The line will be printed at the current vertical cursor position.

In lines 3320-3440, you'll find a routine that allows you to define the maximum length of an input string (to a maximum of 255). Set LN equal to the length of the string, A\$ equal to the prompt, VP equal to the vertical position, and call the routine. Arrows are printed around the area where the string is to be entered. For instance, if A\$="ENTER NAME" and LN=15, you will see on the screen:

ENTER NAME -> <-

You can also call this routine at line 330 if you don't want the arrows and prompt to appear. Just set VP and LN like before, and set HP to the horizontal position on the screen. This is what I did in the transaction entry routine.

THE JUNE 1990 DISK CONTAINS THIS PROGRAM

If you'd rather not type in the listing for this program, you can buy it on disk, complete, free of typos and ready to run. Nibble's June 1990 programs are available on a single disk for an introductory price of \$12.95 from Nibble, 52 Domino Dr., Concord, MA 01742. Add \$2.50 for shipping/handling within the U.S. and Canada; \$7.50 for overseas air mail. Introductory price expires 8/31/90; after that date, the price will be \$16.95. See the Nibble Software Directory in this issue for ordering information. ORDER NO.: W32

LISTING 1: APPLE.ODOMETER

```
REM
37
      10
                   * APPLE.ODOMETER
CØ
      20
           REM
B9
      30
           REM
                   * BY MATT COX
                   * COPYRIGHT(C) 1990
AE
      40
           RFM
                   * MINDCRAFT PUBL. CORP.
CB
      50
           RFM
24
      6Ø
           REM
                   * CONCORD. MA Ø1742
45
      7Ø
           REM
9F
      8Ø
           PRINT
                   CHR$ (21):D$ = CHR$ (4): DIM LN$(25)
71
           ONERR
                    GOTO 870
            PRINT D$"VERIFY CAR.NAMES"
E4
      100
2E
      110
            ONERR GOTO 3480
            HOME :DN = 0:B$ = "BY MATT COX": GOSUB 328
1F
           Ø: VTAB 5: HTAB 6: PRINT "(C) 1990 MINDCRAF
            T PUBL. CORP.
      130 CH$(1) = "ENTER MILEAGE/EXPENSE":CH$(2) = '
DB
           PRINTED REPORTS MENU": CH$(3) = "CONFIGURE S
           YSTEM/START OR DELETE CAR":CH$(4) = "SELECT
A CAR":CH$(5) = "EXIT PROGRAM":NC = 5:
           GOSUB 3150
            ON C GOTO 150,890,2220,2960,3100
CC
      140
            ONERR GOTO 870
29
      150
53
      160 FL = 0:CO$ = "":AM$ = "":GL$ = "":MI$ = "":
           DT$ =
      170
A6
            POKE 34.23
D6
      180
            TEXT
            IF NC$ = "" THEN RT = 1: GOSUB 2960
12
      190
      200 B$ = "ENTER FILL-UP/EXPENSES": GOSUB 3280
C5
            POKE 34,23: PRINT D$;"OPEN CAR.";NC$;",L55
": PRINT D$;"READ CAR.";NC$;",R0": INPUT A$
,NE: PRINT D$;"CLOSE CAR.";NC$: TEXT
E9
      210
           INVERSE : FOR X = 1 TO 40: VTAB 8: HTAB X: PRINT " ";: VTAB 22: HTAB X: PRINT " ";:
BF
            NEXT X
            FOR X = 8 TO 21: VTAB X: PRINT " ";: NORMA
51
                                                   ": NEXT X:
              : HTAB 40: INVERSE : PRINT "
            NORMAL
           A$ = NC$: VTAB 7: GOSUB 3110

VTAB 7: PRINT "ENTRY # ";NE + 1: VTAB 10:

HTAB 3: PRINT "ENTRY TYPE ";:NU = 1: GOSUB
       240
C6
EF
      250
```

```
AMOUNT ";:NU = 8: GOSUB 3310: VTAB 15: HTAB
             3: PRINT "MILES ON LAST TANK ";:NU = 6:
            GOSUB 3310
ΕE
             VTAB 16: HTAB 3: PRINT "GALLONS TAKEN "
            U = 5: GOSUB 3310: HTAB 28: INVERSE : PRINT
            "MPG: ": NORMAL : VTAB 20: HTAB 6: PRINT "C
OMMENTS "::NU = 20: GOSUB 3310: PRINT : VTA
B 13: INVERSE : FOR X = 1 TO 39: PRINT " ";
           : NEXT X: VTAB 17: FOR X = 1 TO 40: PRINT "
": NEXT X: NORMAL
POKE 34,22: HOME : TEXT : VTAB 23: HTAB 2:
PRINT "ENTER: 1-GAS FILL UP";: HTAB 29:
PRINT "M-MAIN MENU": VTAB 24: HTAB 9: PRIN
1C
               "2-ANY OTHER EXPENSE"
            VTAB 10: HTAB 14: GET IS: PRINT IS
IF IS = "1" OR IS = "2" OR IS = "M" THEN 3
69
            95
       300
RØ
       310
            T": WAIT - 16384,128:A = PEEK ( - 16384):
POKE - 16368,0: IF A - 128 = 13 THEN 340
IF A - 128 < > 27 THEN 310
В8
       320
25
             GOTO 270
             IF I$ = "M" THEN 120
46
       340
             ON VAL (I$) GOTO 550,370
Ø3
       350
                      CHR$ (7): GOTO 27Ø
51
       360
             PRINT
       370 \text{ TY} = 2
4A
             POKE 34.22: HOME : TEXT : VTAB 23:A$ = "EN
A6
       380
            TER DATE OF TRANSACTION": GOSUB 3110
            VP = 10:HP = 30:LN = 8: FOR X = 1 TO
67
            DT$):LN$(X) = MID$ (DT$,X,1): NEXT X:MP = LEN (DT$) + 1: GOSUB 333Ø:DT$ = IN$
IF DT$ = "" THEN PRINT CHR$ (7): GOTO 39
A9
       400
            FOR Q = 1 TO LEN (DT$): IF MID$ (DT$,Q,1) = "/" THEN NS = NS + 1
55
             NEXT Q
66
             IF NS < > 2 THEN PRINT CHR$ (7);:NS = \emptyset
5B
       430
             : GOTO 39Ø
       440 NS = 0
01
             IF QU = 1 AND DN = 1 THEN 840
2F
       450
            POKE 34,22: HOME : TEXT : VTAB 23:A$ = "EN
TER AMOUNT OF TRANSACTION": GOSUB 3110:VP =
5B
              11:HP = 20:LN = 8: FOR X = 1 TO LEN (AM$)
             :LN$(X) = MID$ (AM$,X,1): NEXT X:MP = LEN
              (DT$) + 1: GOSUB 3330
IF IN$ = "0" THEN 510
2F
              IF VAL (IN$) = Ø THEN PRINT CHR$ (7):
10
       480
             GOTO 460
ØF
       490 AM = VAL (IN$):AM = INT (AM * 100 +
            100:AM$ = STR$ (AM): VTAB 11: HTAB 20:
PRINT AM$;: IF LEN (AM$) < > 8 THEN F
              X = 1 \text{ TO } 8 - \text{LEN (AM$)} : PRINT CHR$ (95);
             : NEXT X
             IF QU = 1 AND DN = 1 THEN 840
7F
       500
             POKE 34,22: HOME : TEXT : VTAB 23:A$ = "EN
87
             TER ANY IMPORTANT COMMENTS": GOSUB 3110
            VP = 20:HP = 15:LN = 20:FL = 1: FOR X = 1 T
6D
             O LEN (COS):LNS(X) = MIDS(COS,X,1): NEXT
                       LEN (CO$) + 1: GOSUB 3330:CO$ = IN
             s:FL = \emptyset
FΒ
       530
             IF QU = 1 AND DN = 1 THEN 840
       540 DN = 1: GOTO 380
B8
       550 TY = 1
84
             POKE 34,22: HOME : TEXT : VTAB 23:A$ = "EN
TER DATE OF TRANSACTION": GOSUB 3110
11
       560
            VP = 10:HP = 30:LN = 8: FOR X = 1 TO
                                                                LEN (
77
             DT$):LN$(X) = MID$ (DT$,X,1): NEXT X:MP =
             LEN (DT$) + 1: GOSUB 3330:DT$ = IN$
FOR Q = 1 TO LEN (DT$): IF MID$ (DT$,Q,1) = "/" THEN NS = NS + 1
70
              NEXT Q
 48
       600
             IF NS <
                         > 2 THEN PRINT CHR$ (7);:NS = \emptyset
3B
             : GOTO 57Ø
FB
       610 NS = 0
             IF DT$ = "" THEN PRINT CHR$ (7): GOTO 57
AB
       620
```

3310: VTAB 10: HTAB 25: PRINT "DATE ";:NU = 8: GOSUB 3310: VTAB 11: HTAB 13: PRINT "

LISTING 1: APPLE.ODOMETER continued

| LIST | ING 1: APPLE.ODOMETER continued | | |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| 5Ø 5F | 630 IF QU = 1 AND DN = 1 THEN 840 640 POKE 34,22: HOME : TEXT : VTAB 23:A\$ = "EN | | THEN HOME: VTAB 11:A\$ = "NO DATA FOR CAR SELECTED": GOSUB 3110: GOSUB 3510:NC\$ = "" |
| 89 | TER AMOUNT OF TRANSACTION": GOSUB 3110 650 VP = 11:HP = 20:LN = 8: FOR X = 1 TO LEN (AM\$):LN\$(X) = MID\$ (AM\$,X,1): NEXT X:MP = LEN (AM\$) + 1: GOSUB 3330 | 79 | : GOTO 120 940 B\$ = "REPORTS": GOSUB 3280:CH\$(1) = "COST & MILEAGE REPORT":CH\$(2) = "MILEAGE REPORT": CH\$(3) = "COST REPORT":CH\$(4) = "RETURN TO |
| 3B E5 | 660 IF IN\$ = "0" THEN 690 670 IF VAL (IN\$) > .001 THEN 690 | 6B | MAIN MENU":NC = 4: GOSUB 3150 950 XM = 0:TG = 0:TM = 0:TC = 0:CP = 0:PM = 0:A |
| 87 23 | 680 PRINT CHR\$ (7): GOTO 650 690 AM = VAL (IN\$):AM = INT (AM * 100 + .5) / | 4A | P = 0:MP = 0 960 ON C GOTO 970,1780,1980,110 |
| | 100:AM\$ = STR\$ (AM): HTAB 20: VTAB 11: PRINT AM\$;: IF LEN (AM\$) < > 8 THEN FOR X = 1 TO 8 - LEN (AM\$): PRINT CHR\$ (95); : NEXT X | 9B C6 | 970 IF EC = Ø AND PS = Ø THEN HOME : VTAB 11: A\$ = "EIGHTY COLUMN CARD OR PRINTER REQUIRE D": GOSUB 3110: GOSUB 3510: GOTO 940 980 B\$ = "MILEAGE & COST REPORT": GOSUB 3280 |
| F8 | 700 IF QU = 1 AND DN = 1 THEN 840 | 69 | 990 IF PS = 0 THEN MO = 1: GOTO 1050 |
| F8 | 710 POKE 34,22: HOME : TEXT : VTAB 23:A\$ = "EN TER MILES ON TRIP ODOMETER": GOSUB 3110:VP | 33 Ø3 | 1000 IF EC = 0 THEN MO = 2: GOTO 1050 1010 GOSUB 1380 |
| | = 15:HP = 22:LN = 6: FOR X = 1 TO LEN (MI \$):LN\$(X) = MID\$ (MI\$,X,1): NEXT X:MP = | 62 | 1020 IF A\$ = "S" OR A\$ = "s" THEN MO = 1: GOTO |
| 60 | LEN (MI\$) + 1: GOSUB 3330:MI\$ = IN\$ 720 IF MI\$ = "" OR VAL (MI\$) = 0 THEN POKE 3 | 4C 54 | 1030 IF A\$ < > "P" AND A\$ < > "p" THEN 1010 1040 MO = 2 |
| 00 | 4,22: HOME: VTAB 23:A\$ = "INCORRECT ENTRY! !" + CHR\$ (7) + CHR\$ (7): GOSUB 3110: FOR X = 1 TO 1000: NEXT X: GOTO 710 | A4 | 1050 VTAB 13: PRINT "ENTER YEAR (A FOR ALL) > "::NU = 2: GOSUB 3310:HP = 28:VP = 13:LN = 2: GOSUB 3330:PY\$ = IN\$: IF PY\$ = "A" OR |
| 27 | 730 MI = VAL (MI\$):MI = INT (MI * 10 + .5) / 10:MI\$ = STR\$ (MI): VTAB 15: HTAB 22: PRIN | 93 | PY\$ = "a" THEN 1070 1060 IF VAL (PY\$) = 0 AND PY\$ < > "0" AND PY |
| | T MI\$;: IF LEN (MI\$) < > 6 THEN FOR X = 1 TO 6 - LEN (MI\$): PRINT CHR\$ (95);: NEX | 54 | \$ < > "00" THEN 1050 1070 IF MO = 1 THEN PRINT D\$;"PR#";EC: PRINT |
| 62 | T X 740 IF QU = 1 AND DN = 1 THEN 840 750 POVE 34 32: HOME : TEXT : VTAP 33:45 - "EN | 91 | CHR\$ (12) 1080 IF MO = 2 THEN PRINT D\$; "PR#"; PS: PRINT |
| 12 | 750 POKE 34,22: HOME : TEXT : VTAB 23:A\$ = "EN TERS GALLONS TAKEN AT FILL-UP": GOSUB 3110: | ØF | CHR\$ (9);"8ØN" 1090 A\$ = "MILEAGE & COST REPORT FOR " + NC\$: |
| | HP = 17:VP = 16:LN = 5: FOR X = 1 TO LEN (GL\$):LN\$(X) = MID\$ (GL\$,X,1): NEXT X:MP = | | PRINT SPC((74 - LEN (A\$)) / 2);A\$: PRIN T |
| 55 | LEN (GL\$) + 1: GOSUB 3330:GL\$ = IN\$ 760 IF GL\$ = "" OR VAL (GL\$) = 0 THEN POKE 3 | AD | 1100 PRINT " |
| | 4,22: HOME : VTAB 23:A\$ = "INCORRECT ENTRY! | LE | COST PER": PRINT " DATE MI |
| | !" + CHR\$ (7) + CHR\$ (7): GOSUB 3110: FOR X = 1 TO 1000: NEXT X: GOTO 750 | LE | AGE GALLONS MPG COST MILE |
| 99 | 770 GL = VAL (GL\$):GL = INT (GL * 10 + .5) / 10:GL\$ = STR\$ (GL): VTAB 16: HTAB 17: PRIN | | COMMENTS" |
| | T GL\$;: IF LEN (GL\$) < > 5 THEN FOR X = | FA | 1110 PRINT " |
| | 1 TO 5 - LEN (GL\$): PRINT CHR\$ (95);: NEX | F2 | 1120 CN = 0 |
| 84 | 780 IF QU = 1 AND DN = 1 THEN 840 | 55 | 1130 PRINT D\$; "OPEN CAR."; NC\$; ", L55": PRINT D\$ |
| A9 | 790 MP = MI / GL:MP = INT (MP * 100 + .5) / 10 0:MP\$ = STR\$ (MP): VTAB 16: HTAB 33: PRINT | 00 | ;"READ CAR.";NC\$;",RØ": INPUT SM\$: INPUT R\$:R = VAL (R\$) |
| | " ": VTAB 16: HTAB 33: PRINT LEFT\$ (MP\$,6);" " | 90 90 | 1140 |
| AD | 800 POKE 34,22: HOME : TEXT : VTAB 23:A\$ = "EN TER ANY IMPORTANT COMMENTS": GOSUB 3110 | BA | 1160 CO\$ = "": INPUT TY: INPUT DT\$: INPUT AM\$: INPUT MI\$: INPUT GL\$ |
| 3B | 810 FL = 1:VP = 20:HP = 15:LN = 20: FOR X = 1 T 0 LEN (CO\$):LN\$(X) = MID\$ (CO\$,X,1): NEXT | 94 | 1170 FOR X = 1 TO 25: GET A\$: IF A\$ = CHR\$ (1 3) THEN 1190 |
| | X:MP = LEN (CO\$) + 1: GOSUB 3330:CO\$ = IN | CØ | 1180 CO\$ = CO\$ + A\$: NEXT X |
| ВВ | \$:FL = 0 820 IF QU = 1 AND DN = 1 THEN 840 | 8Ø B7 | 1190 PRINT : ON TY GOTO 1200,1350 1200 GOSUB 1390: IF PY\$ = "A" THEN 1220 |
| 9C B6 | 83Ø DN = 1: GOTO 56Ø 84Ø PRINT : POKE 34.23: HOME :OU = Ø: PRINT D\$ | BC BC | 1210 IF YR\$ < > RIGHT\$ (PY\$,2) THEN 1260 1220 GOSUB 1470: GOSUB 1520: GOSUB 1570: GOSUB |
| Во | ;"OPEN CAR.";NC\$;",L55": PRINT D\$;"READ CAR .";NC\$;",R0": INPUT A\$: INPUT R\$: PRINT D\$; | 47 | 1640: GOSUB 1700 1230 TM = TM + VAL (MI\$):TG = TG + VAL (GL\$): |
| | "WRITE CAR."; NC\$; ", RØ": PRINT A\$: PRINT VA | | PM = PM + VAL (MP\$):AP = AP + VAL (CP\$) 1240 PRINT DT\$;" ";MI\$;" ";GL\$;" ";MP\$;" " |
| | L (R\$) + 1: PRINT D\$; "WRITE CAR."; NC\$; ", R"; VAL (R\$) + 1 | 67 | ;AM\$;" ";CP\$;" ";C0\$:NP = 1 |
| BA | 850 PRINT TY: PRINT DT\$: PRINT AM\$: PRINT MI\$: PRINT GL\$: PRINT CO\$: PRINT D\$; "CLOSE CAR. | 4F 1A | 1250 TC = TC + VAL (AM\$) 1260 IF TY = 1 THEN XM = XM + VAL (MI\$) |
| | " ; NC\$ | 20 | 1270 NEXT RN |
| F4 | 860 QU = 0:TY = 0:DN = 0:DT\$ = "":AM\$ = "":MI\$ = "":MP\$ = "":GL\$ = "":CO\$ = "": TEXT : | FF D4 | 1280 PRINT D\$; "CLOSE CAR."; NC\$ 1290 FOR X = 1 TO 74: PRINT "-";: NEXT X: PRIN |
| 0.6 | GOTO 110: TEXT : PRINT | F3 | T |
| 96 | 870 IF PEEK (222) = 6 THEN PRINT D\$"OPEN CAR .NAMES": PRINT D\$"WRITE CAR.NAMES": PRINT 0 | 38 | 1300 IF NP = 0 THEN 1330 1310 MI\$ = STR\$ (TM): GOSUB 1470:TM\$ = MI\$:GL\$ |
| AØ | : PRINT D\$"CLOSE CAR.NAMES": GOTO 110 | | = STR\$ (TG): GOSUB 1520:GA\$ = GL\$:MI\$ = T M\$:GL\$ = GA\$: GOSUB 1570:AM\$ = STR\$ (TC): |
| 4F | 890 ONERR GOTO 2200 | | GOSUB 1640:AS\$ = AM\$:AM\$ = AS\$:MI\$ = TM\$: |
| 57 | 900 POKE 34,23: HOME : PRINT D\$; "VERIFY CAR.CO NFIG" | 8B | GOSUB 1700 1320 PRINT "TOTALS ";TM\$;" ";GA\$;" |
| 86 | 910 PRINT D\$; "OPEN CAR.CONFIG": PRINT D\$; "READ CAR.CONFIG": INPUT PS,EC: PRINT D\$; "CLOSE | | ";AS\$:MI = XM + VAL (SM\$):MI\$ = STR\$ (MI): GOSUB 1470: PRINT "AVERAGES |
| 4D | CAR.CONFIG": TEXT :AC = 1 920 IF NC\$ = "" THEN RT = 1: GOSUB 2960 | | ";MP\$;" ";CP\$: PRINT : PRINT "CURRENT ODOMETER READING: ";MI\$ |
| 30 | 930 PRINT D\$; "OPEN CAR."; NC\$; ", L55": PRINT D\$; | A7 | 1330 NP = 0: IF MO = 2 THEN PRINT D\$; "PR#0": |
| | "READ CAR.";NC\$;",R0": INPUT A\$,R\$: PRINT D \$;"CLOSE CAR.";NC\$:R = VAL (R\$): IF R = 0 | B7 | GOTO 940 1340 PRINT : PRINT : PRINT SPC(30);"HIT ANY |
| | | 1 | KEY FOR MENU": WAIT - 16384,128: POKE - 1 |

| | 6368,Ø: PRINT CHR\$ (21): GOTO 940 | | VAL (SM\$) |
|----------|--|----------|---|
| 42 | 1350 GOSUB 1390:MI\$ = " ":GL\$ = " ":MP\$ = " ": IF PY\$ = "A" THEN 1370 | 41 EE | 1870 FOR RN = 1 TO R 1880 PRINT D\$;"READ CAR.";NC\$;",R";RN: INPUT T |
| A9 | 1360 IF YR\$ < > RIGHT\$ (PY\$,2) THEN 1260 | | Y,DT\$,X\$,MI\$,GL\$ |
| ØF | 1370 GOSUB 1640:CP\$ = " ": GOTO 1240 | FA | 1890 IF TY = 2 THEN 1930 |
| A6 | 1380 | FE | 1900 GOSUB 1390: GOSUB 1470: GOSUB 1520: GOSUB 1570 |
| | : RETURN | 88 | 1910 PRINT " ";DT\$;" ";MI\$;" ";GL\$;" ";MP |
| BA | 1390 FOR Q = 1 TO LEN (DT\$): IF MID\$ (DT\$,Q, | | \$ |
| | 1) = "/" THEN MN\$ = LEFT\$ (DT\$,Q - 1): GOT 0 1410 | F6 E8 | 1920 TM = TM + VAL (MI\$):TG = TG + VAL (GL\$) 1930 NEXT RN: PRINT D\$;"CLOSE CAR.";NC\$ |
| E2 | 1400 NEXT O | C4 | 1940 MI\$ = STR\$ (TM): GOSUB 1470:GL\$ = STR\$ (|
| D6 | 1410 T = Q + 1:X = 0: FOR X = T TO LEN (DT\$): | | TG): GOSUB 1520: GOSUB 1570 |
| | <pre>IF MID\$ (DT\$,X,1) = "/" THEN DY\$ = MID\$ (DT\$,T,X - T):YR\$ = RIGHT\$ (DT\$, LEN (DT\$)</pre> | D3 | 1950 PRINT " ";: FOR X = 1 TO 33: PRINT "-"; : NEXT X: PRINT : PRINT " TOTALS ";MI\$ |
| | - X): GOTO 1430 | | ;" ";GL\$: PRINT " AVERAGE |
| 28 | 1420 NEXT X | | |
| F1 69 | 1430 IF LEN (MN\$) = 1 THEN MN\$ = "0" + MN\$ 1440 IF LEN (DY\$) = 1 THEN DY\$ = "0" + DY\$ | F4 | ";MP\$ 1960 IF MO = 2 THEN PRINT D\$;"PR#0": GOTO 940 |
| C4 | 1450 IF LEN (YR\$) = 1 THEN YR\$ = "0" + YR\$ | ' | 1300 II MO - E INER TRENT 50, TRIP . GOTO 540 |
| 5A | 1460 DT\$ = MN\$ + "/" + DY\$ + "/" + YR\$:DT\$ = | DE | 1970 PRINT : PRINT :A\$ = "HIT ANY KEY": GOSUB |
| 1A | LEFT\$ (DT\$,9): RETURN 1470 FOR X = 1 TO LEN (MI\$): IF MID\$ (MI\$,X, | | 3110: WAIT - 16384,128: POKE - 16368,0: GOTO 940 |
| •^ | 1) = "." THEN 1490 | 5B | 1980 B\$ = "COST REPORT": GOSUB 3280 |
| 84 | 1480 NEXT X:MI\$ = MI\$ + ".0" | 8E | 1990 IF PS = 0 THEN MO = 1: GOTO 2030 |
| 3B 86 | 1490 IF LEN (MI\$) = 7 THEN 1510 1500 FOR X = 1 TO 7 - LEN (MI\$):MI\$ = " " + M | BØ | 2000 GOSUB 1380: IF A\$ = "P" OR A\$ = "p" THEN MO = 2: GOTO 2030 |
| • | I\$: NEXT X | 50 | 2010 IF A\$ < > "S" AND A\$ < > "s" THEN 2000 |
| EE | 1510 MI\$ = LEFT\$ (MI\$,7): RETURN | 45 | 2020 MO = 1 |
| 3E | 1520 FOR X = 1 TO LEN (GL\$): IF MID\$ (GL\$,X, 1) = "." THEN 1540 | Ø7 Ø8 | 2030 IF MO = 2 THEN PRINT D\$;"PR#";PS 2040 HOME :A\$ = "COST REPORT FOR " + NC\$: GOSU |
| 73 | 1530 NEXT X:GL\$ = GL\$ + ".0" | | B 3110 |
| A7 81 | 1540 IF LEN (GL\$) = 7 THEN 1560 | 3A | 2050 PRINT : PRINT " DATE AMOUNT C |
| 91 | 1550 FOR X = 1 TO 7 - LEN (GL\$):GL\$ = " " + G L\$: NEXT X | | OMMENTS": PRINT " |
| BB | 1560 GL\$ = LEFT\$ (GL\$,7): RETURN | 2B | 2060 IF PM = 1 THEN POKE 34,4 |
| FC | 1570 MP = VAL (MI\$) / VAL (GL\$):MP = INT (MP * 100 + .5) / 100:MP\$ = STR\$ (MP) | 99 | 2070 PRINT D\$;"OPEN CAR.";NC\$;",L55": PRINT D\$;"READ CAR.";NC\$;",R0": INPUT X,R |
| 4D | 1580 FOR X = 1 TO LEN (MP\$): IF MID\$ (MP\$,X, | 92 | 2080 FOR RN = 1 TO R |
| | 1) = "." THEN 1600 | 25 | 2090 PRINT D\$; "READ CAR."; NC\$; ", R"; RN |
| 36 69 | 1590 NEXT X:MP\$ = MP\$ + ".00": GOTO 1610 1600 If X = Len (MP\$) - 1 Then MP\$ = MP\$ + "0 | EC | 2100 INPUT X,DT\$,AM\$,X\$,X\$:CO\$ = "": FOR X = 1 TO 20: GET A\$: IF A\$ = CHR\$ (13) THEN 212 |
| •• | " | | Ø |
| 7A | 1610 IF LEN (MP\$) = 5 THEN 1630 | 9A | 2110 CO\$ = CO\$ + A\$: NEXT X |
| 84 | 1620 FOR X = 1 TO 5 - LEN (MP\$):MP\$ = " " + M P\$: NEXT X | 91 61 | 2120 PRINT : GOSUB 1390: GOSUB 1640 2130 PRINT DT\$;" ";AM\$;" ";CO\$ |
| 9E | 1630 MP\$ = LEFT\$ (MP\$,5): RETURN | E8 | 2140 TC = TC + VAL (AM\$) |
| 82 | 1640 FOR X = 1 TO LEN (AM\$): IF MID\$ (AM\$,X, 1) = "." THEN 1660 | 4C | 2150 NEXT RN |
| 1B | 1) = . THEN 1000 1650 NEXT X:AM\$ = AM\$ + ".00": GOTO 1670 | 32 A9 | 2160 PRINT D\$; "CLOSE CAR."; NC\$ 2170 FOR X = 1 TO 39: PRINT "-";: NEXT X: PRIN |
| C2 | 1660 IF X = LEN (AM\$) - 1 THEN AM\$ = AM\$ + "Ø | | Т |
| E6 | 1670 IF LEN (AM\$) = 8 THEN 1690 | C3 | 2180 AM\$ = STR\$ (TC): GOSUB 1640: PRINT "TOTAL ";AM\$ |
| B2 | 1680 FOR X = 1 TO 8 - LEN (AM\$):AM\$ = " " + A | 2A | 2190 GOTO 1960 |
| EC | M\$: NEXT X | 33 | 2200 IF PEEK (222) = 6 THEN HOME : VTAB 11:A |
| F9 89 | 1690 AM\$ = LEFT\$ (AM\$,8): RETURN 1700 CP = VAL (AM\$) / VAL (MI\$):CP = INT (CP | | \$ = "SYSTEM NOT CONFIGURED": GOSUB 3110: WAIT - 16384,128: POKE - 16368,0: GOTO 1 |
| | * 1000 + .5) / 1000:CP\$ = STR\$ (CP) | | 10 |
| FØ | 1710 FOR X = 1 TO LEN (CP\$): IF MID\$ (CP\$,X, 1) = "." THEN 1730 | 75 2E | 2210 GOTO 3480 |
| DØ | 1720 NEXT X:CP\$ = CP\$ + ".000": GOTO 1750 | 26 | 2220 HOME : VTAB 3:B\$ = "CONFIGURE/START/DELET E": GOSUB 3110: GOSUB 3280 |
| 8Ø | 1730 IF X = LEN (CP\$) - 2 THEN CP\$ = CP\$ + "0 | 9B | 2230 CH\$(1) = "CONFIGURE/RE-CONFIGURE SYSTEM":C |
| 2C | 1740 IF X = LEN (CP\$) - 1 THEN CP\$ = CP\$ + "0 | | H\$(2) = "START A NEW CAR":CH\$(3) = "DELETE A CAR":CH\$(4) = "RETURN TO MAIN MENU":NC = |
| | 0" | _ | 4: GOSUB 315Ø |
| 5Ø AØ | 1750 IF LEN (CP\$) = 8 THEN 1770 | F6 | 2240 ON C GOTO 2250,2420,2790,110 |
| AU | 1760 FOR X = 1 TO 8 - LEN (CP\$):CP\$ = " " + C P\$: NEXT X | BD 14 | 2250 ONERR GOTO 2400 2260 PRINT D\$;"VERIFY CAR.CONFIG": GOSUB 3050 |
| 49 | 1770 CP\$ = LEFT\$ (CP\$,8): RETURN | C9 | 2270 B\$ = "RE-CONFIGURE SYSTEM" |
| 66 | 1780 B\$ = "MILEAGE REPORT": GOSUB 3280: VTAB 9: IF PS = 0 THEN MO = 1: GOTO 1830 | 20 | 2280 GOSUB 3280 |
| 1D | 1790 GOSUB 1380 | 56 | 2290 VTAB 9: PRINT "PRINTER IN SYSTEM? : ";PS\$: VTAB 11: PRINT "EIGHTY COLUMN IN SYSTEM? |
| 92 | 1800 IF A\$ = "S" OR A\$ = "s" THEN MO = 1: GOTO | | : ";EC\$ |
| C8 | 1830 1810 IF A\$ < > "P" AND A\$ < > "p" THEN 1790 | BA | 2300 VTAB 9: HTAB 22: GET PS\$: PRINT PS\$: IF P S\$ < > "Y" AND PS\$ < > "y" AND PS\$ < > " |
| BB | 1820 MO = 2 | | n" AND PS\$ < > "N" AND PS\$ < > CHR\$ (13) |
| B5 | 1830 IF MO = 2 THEN PRINT D\$; "PR#"; PS | | THEN PRINT CHR\$ (7): GOTO 2300 |
| CØ | 1840 HOME :A\$ = "MILEAGE REPORT FOR " + NC\$: GOSUB 3110: PRINT : PRINT " DATE MI | 58 86 | 2310 IF PS\$ = "N" OR PS\$ = "n" THEN PS = 0 2320 IF PS\$ = "Y" OR PS\$ = "y" THEN PS = 1 |
| | LEAGE GALLONS MPG": PRINT " | AF | 2330 VTAB 11: HTAB 28: GET EC\$: PRINT EC\$: IF |
| ØD | 1850 IF NO - 1 THEN POKE 24 4 | | EC\$ < > "Y" AND EC\$ < > "N" AND EC\$ < > |
| 94 | 1850 | | "y" AND EC\$ < > "n" AND EC\$ < > CHR\$ (13) THEN PRINT CHR\$ (7): GOTO 2330 |
| | ;"READ CAR.";NC\$;",R0": INPUT SM\$,R:SM = | 7D | 2340 IF EC\$ = "Y" OR EC\$ = "y" THEN EC = 3 |
| | | 1 | |

LISTING 1: APPLE.ODOMETER continued

```
2820 FOR X = 1 TO NC: INPUT CN$(X): NEXT X: PRINT D$; "CLOSE CAR.NAMES"
32
       2350 IF EC$ = "N" OR EC$ = "n" THEN EC = 0
                                                                               65
       2360 VTAB 20: GOSUB 3470: IF A$ = "Y" OR A$ =
                 THEN 2390
                                                                               Ø5
                                                                                       2830 FOR X = 1 TO NC:CH$(X) = CN$(X): NEXT X:
       2370 IF A$ < > "N" AND A$ < > "n" THEN 2360
2380 GOTO 2290
                                                                                            GOSUB 3150
RF
                                                                                       2840 DC$ = CN$(C)
RR
       2390 PRINT D$: "OPEN CAR.CONFIG": PRINT D$; "WRI
                                                                                       2850 POKE 34,8: HOME : TEXT : VTAB 9: FLASH :
                                                                               6B
91
                                                                                            PRINT "DELETE "; DC$: NORMAL
            TE CAR.CONFIG": PRINT PS: PRINT EC: PRINT D
                                                                                      PRINT DELETE ; DC$: NORMAL

2860 VTAB 11: PRINT "ARE YOU SURE (Y/N) --> *"
; CHR$ (8);: GET A$: PRINT A$

2870 IF A$ = "N" OR A$ = "n" THEN 2220

2880 IF A$ < > "Y" AND A$ < > "y" THEN 2860

2890 PRINT D$; "DELETE CAR."; DC$
            $; "CLOSE CAR.CONFIG": AC = 1: GOTO 2220
                                                                               CØ
       2400 IF PEEK (222) = 6 THEN B$ = "CONFIGURE S
AF
            YSTEM": GOTO 2280
                                                                               77
       241Ø GOTO 348Ø
                                                                               3E
23
DB
       2420
               ONERR GOTO 2460
                                                                                4A
             PRINT D$; "OPEN CAR.NAMES": PRINT D$; "READ CAR.NAMES": INPUT NC: PRINT D$; "CLOSE CAR.
                                                                               DF
                                                                                              FOR X = C + 1 TO NC:CN$(X - 1) = CN$(X):
       2430
5R
                                                                                            NEXT X:NC = NC - 1
      NAMES": IF NC = Ø THEN ND = 1
244Ø IF NC > Ø THEN PRINT D$; "OPEN CAR.NAMES"
: PRINT D$; "READ CAR.NAMES": INPUT NC: FOR
                                                                                1 A
                                                                                       2910 IF NC = 0 THEN PRINT D$"OPEN CAR.NAMES":
                                                                                            PRINT D$"WRITE CAR.NAMES": PRINT Ø: PRINT D$"CLOSE CAR.NAMES": GOTO 2220
ΔR
                                                                               97
                                                                                       2920 PRINT D$; "OPEN CAR.NAMES": PRINT D$; "WRIT
            X = 1 TO NC: INPUT CN$(X): NEXT X: PRINT D$
             ; "CLOSE CAR. NAMES"
                                                                                            E CAR. NAMES": PRINT NC: FOR X = 1 TO NC:
                                                                                            PRINT CN$(X): NEXT X: PRINT D$; "CLOSE CAR.
NAMES":NC$ = "": IF RT = 1 THEN RT = 0:
       2450 IF NC = 6 THEN HOME : VTAB 11: HTAB 2:
FD
                      "I CAN'T HOLD ANY MORE CAR NAMES. SO
            PRINT
       RRY.": GOSUB 3510: GOTO 2220
2460 B$ = "START A NEW CAR": GOSUB 3280
                                                                                            RETURN
                                                                                      2930 GOTO 2220
2940 IF PEEK (222) = 6 THEN HOME : VTAB 11:A
                                                                               RD
       2470 CR$ = "": VTAB 9:A$ = "ENTER CAR NAME":LN
                                                                                80
26
                                                                                            $ = "NO CARS ON FILE": GOSUB 3110: GOSUB 35
            = 11: GOSUB 3320
       2480 CR$ = IN$: IF CR$ = "" THEN VTAB 11: PRIN
                                                                                            10: GOTO 2220
32
       T CHR$ (7): GOTO 2470
2490 ONERR GOTO 3520
2500 PRINT D$"VERIFY CAR."CR$
                                                                                       295Ø GOTO 348Ø
                                                                                              ONERR GOTO 3030
                                                                                3C
                                                                                       2960
21
                                                                                      2970 PRINT D$; "OPEN CAR.NAMES": PRINT D$; "READ CAR.NAMES": INPUT NC: IF NC = Ø THEN PRIN T D$"CLOSE CAR.NAMES": GOTO 3Ø3Ø
                                                                                BB
62
               VTAB 11: GOSUB 3470

IF A$ = "Y" OR A$ = "y" THEN 2550

IF A$ < > "N" AND A$ < > "n" THEN 2510
2F
       2510
ΑE
       2520
                                                                                       2980 FOR X = 1 TO NC: INPUT NC$(X): NEXT X:
                                                                               DØ
F2
       2530
                                                                                            PRINT D$; "CLOSE CAR. NAMES'
               GOTO 247Ø
ØC.
       2540
                                                                                       2990 IF NC = 1 THEN C = 1: GOTO 3010
3000 B$ = "SELECT A CAR": GOSUB 3280: FOR X = 1
              ONERR GOTO 2770
       2550
              FOR C = 1 TO NC: IF CN$(C) = CR$ THEN 258
                                                                                1C
       2560
                                                                                            TO NC:CH(X) = NC(X): NEXT X: GOSUB 3150
       2570 NEXT C: GOTO 2620
2580 VTAB 13: PRINT "THAT CAR ALREADY EXISTS.
                                                                                       3010 NC$ = NC$(C): IF RT = 1 THEN RT = 0: RETUR
Ø 1
                                                                                58
66
                                                                                       3020 GOTO 110
3030 IF PEEK (222) = 6 OR NC = 0 THEN TEXT :
HOME : VTAB 11:A$ = "NO CARS ON FILE": POK
            DO YOU WANT": PRINT "TO REPLACE IT (Y/N) --
                                                                                82
       > *"; CHR$ (8);: GET A$: PRINT A$
2590 IF A$ = "Y" OR A$ = "y" THEN DC$ = CR$:RT
                                                                                B5
27
                                                                                            E 49168.0: GOSUB 3110: GOSUB 3510: GOTO 120
            = 1: GOSUB 2890: POKE 34,10: HOME : TEXT :
       GOTO 2620
2600 IF A$ <
       2600 IF A$ < > "N" AND A$ < > "n" THEN 2580
2610 POKE 34,10: HOME: TEXT: IN$ = "":CR$ = "
": GOTO 2470
2620 ML$ = "": VTAB 11:A$ = "ENTER MILEAGE TO D
41
                                                                                78
                                                                                       3Ø4Ø GOTO 348Ø
                                                                                       3050 POKE 34,23: PRINT D$; "OPEN CAR.CONFIG": PRINT D$; "READ CAR.CONFIG":
                                                                               83
                                                                                       3060 INPUT PS: INPUT EC: INPUT EO$: PRINT D$;"

CLOSE CAR.CONFIG": TEXT :EC$ = "N":PS$ = "N
BA
                                                                                B4
            ATE":LN = 10: GOSUB 3320:ML$ = IN$: IF ML$ = "" THEN PRINT CHR$ (7): GOTO 2620
       2630 VTAB 13: GOSUB 3470
2640 IF A$ = "Y" OR A$ = "y" THEN 2670
2650 IF A$ < > "N" AND A$ < > "n" THEN 2630
                                                                                       3070 IF PS = 1 THEN PS$ = "Y"
E2
                                                                                               IF EC = 3 THEN EC$ = "Y"
                                                                                Ø6
ØB
                                                                                       3090
                                                                                               RETURN
5D
                                                                                B1
                                                                                       3100 HOME: PRINT "GOODBYE...": GOTO 3500
3110 NORMAL: PRINT SPC( (40 - LEN (A$)) / 2
);A$: IF DN = 1 THEN VTAB 24: HTAB 2:
INVERSE: PRINT "PRESS <CTRL-S> TO SAVE OR
               GOTO 2620
                                                                                DA
2F
       2670 ML = VAL (ML\$):ML = INT (ML * 100 + .5)
7R
             / 100:ML$ = STR$ (ML)
       2680 PRINT DS"OPEN CAR. "CRS", L55": PRINT DS"WR
1E
            ITE CAR. "CR$", RØ":: PRINT ML$: PRINT Ø:
                                                                                              ESC TO EXIT";: NORMAL
                                                                                       3120
             PRINT D$"CLOSE CAR. "CR$
                                                                                F7
                                                                                               RETURN
       269Ø ONERR GOTO 275Ø
                                                                                       3130 HTAB ((40 - LEN (A$)) / 2 + 1): INVERSE
2E
                                                                                7A
       2700 PRINT D$"OPEN CAR.NAMES": PRINT D$"READ C
                                                                                             : PRINT A$: RETURN
            AR.NAMES": INPUT NC: PRINT D$"CLOSE CAR.NAM
                                                                                4E
                                                                                       3140 NORMAL : HTAB ((40 - LEN (A$)) / 2 + 1):
             ES": ON NC = Ø GOTO 2710: PRINT D$"OPEN CAR
                                                                                            PRINT AS: RETURN
             .NAMES": PRINT D$"READ CAR.NAMES": INPUT NC
                                                                                ØB
                                                                                       315Ø POKE
                                                                                                       - 16368,0:Z = FRE (0): PRINT :VT =
            FOR X = 1 TO NC: INPUT NC$(X): NEXT X:
PRINT D$"CLOSE CAR.NAMES"
                                                                                             13 - NC:: FOR DI = 1 TO NC: VTAB (VT + DI
                                                                                             * 2):A$ = CH$(DI): GOSUB 3110:SP(DI) = VT
       2710 PRINT D$; "OPEN CAR.NAMES": PRINT D$; "WRIT
                                                                                             + DI + 2: NEXT DI:C = 1
ØC
                                                                                      + DI * 2: NEXT DI:C = 1
3160 POKE 34,21: HOME : TEXT : VTAB 22: HTAB 8
: INVERSE : PRINT "<--";: NORMAL : PRINT "
    ";: INVERSE : PRINT "-->";: NORMAL : PRINT
    " <";: INVERSE : PRINT "RETURN";: NORMAL
: PRINT "> <";: INVERSE : PRINT "ESC";:
NORMAL : PRINT ">"
       E CAR.NAMES": IF ND = 1 THEN ND = 0: PRINT NC + 1: PRINT CR$: GOTO 2730

2720 PRINT NC + 1: FOR X = 1 TO NC: PRINT NC$(
                                                                                7A
E7
            X): NEXT X: PRINT CR$
       2730 PRINT D$; "CLOSE CAR. NAMES"
19
       2740 NC$ = CR$: GOTO 2220
                                                                                       3170 A$ = CH$(C): VTAB (SP(C)): GOSUB 3130
3180 WAIT - 16384,128:A = PEEK ( - 16384) -
       2750 PRINT D$"CLOSE CAR.NAMES": IF PEEK (222)
DA
             = 5 THEN NC = 1:ND = 1: GOTO 2710
                                                                                75
       2760 GOTO 3480
                                                                                            128: POKE - 16368,0
71
                                                                                       3190 IF A = 27 THEN 120
3200 IF A = 13 THEN NORMAL : RETURN
       2770 IF PEEK (222) = 6 THEN 2620
                                                                                ED
ØA
              GOTO 3480
12
       2780
                                                                                C5
              ONERR GOTO 2940
                                                                                       3210 IF A = 21 OR A = 10 THEN OC = C:C = C + 1
96
       2790
                                                                                2F
                                                                                            : GOTO 324Ø
       2800 B$ = "DELETE A CAR": GOSUB 3280: PRINT D$"
BA
             VERIFY CAR. NAMES"
                                                                                       3220 IF A = 8 OR A = 11 THEN OC = C:C = C - 1:
                                                                                D2
       2810 PRINT D$; "OPEN CAR.NAMES": PRINT D$; "READ CAR.NAMES": INPUT NC: IF NC = 0 THEN PRIN T D$"CLOSE CAR.NAMES": POKE 222,6: GOTO 294
                                                                                            GOTO 3240
C5
                                                                                       323Ø GOTO 318Ø
                                                                                67
                                                                                       3240
                                                                                               VTAB (SP(OC)):A$ = CH$(OC): GOSUB 3140
                                                                                       3250 IF C = NC + 1 THEN C = 1
```

```
4F
     3260 IF C = 0 THEN C = NC
     3270 GOTO 3170
3280 TEXT : HOME : VTAB 3:A$ = "THE APPLE ODOM
9E
73
     3280
          ETER": GOSUB 3110: VTAB 4:A$ = B$: GOSUB 31
           FOR X = 1 TO 6: NORMAL : VTAB X: HTAB 4:
BC
     3290
          INVERSE : PRINT " ";: NORMAL : HTAB 37: INVERSE : PRINT " ";: NEXT X: NORMAL
           VTAB 1: HTAB 4: INVERSE : PRINT
DB
          ": NORMAL : VTAB 6
                              ": NORMAL : RETURN : REM
          33 AND 33 SPACES
     3310 FOR X = 1 TO NU: PRINT CHR$ (95);: NEXT
16
          X: RETURN
     3320 PRINT A$;"
                         ->";::HP = PEEK (36) + 1:VP
DØ
             PEEK (37) + 1: PRINT SPC( LN);
N$ = "": HTAB HP: VTAB VP:P = 1
8B
     333Ø IN$ =
            HTAB HP + P - 1: GET I$: PRINT I$
     3340
7F
            IF I$ = CHR$ (27) AND DN = 1 THEN 120
            IF I$ = CHR$ (32) AND FL = 1 THEN 3420
     337Ø
                      CHR$ (32) THEN PRINT CHR$ (8);
          : GOTO 334Ø
4E
     3380
          IF I$ = CHR$ (13) THEN MP = MP - (EL = \emptyset
          ): GOTO 3450
          IF I$ = CHR$ (8) OR I$ = CHR$ (127) THE
N P = P - 1: IF P = Ø THEN P = 1: HTAB HP:
     339Ø
EC
          PRINT
                 CHR$ (7);
31
            IF I$ = CHR$ (8) OR I$ = CHR$ (127) THE
          N 334Ø
```

```
27
                          3410 IF I$ = CHR$ (19) THEN OU = 1: GOTO 3450
                                             For the second of the second o
F4
                                            HTAB (HP + LN - 1)

IF P > MP THEN MP = P
DØ
                          3430
                          3440
                                                       GOTO 3340
ΕØ
 1B
                                                       FOR T = 1 TO MP: IN$ = IN$ + LN$(T): NEXT
                          3450
                          3460 FOR Q = 1 TO MP:LN$(Q) = "": NEXT :MP = 0
B8
                                               : RETURN
                          3470 PRINT "IS THIS CORRECT (Y/N) --> *"; CHR$
                                                  (8);: GET A$: PRINT A$: RETURN
IF PEEK (222)
E9
                                                  (5), GEN 43. FRINT 45. REIOME

IF PEEK (222) = 255 THEN RESUME

PRINT : PRINT "ERROR # "; PEEK (222);" IN

LINE "; PEEK (218) + PEEK (219) * 256;"."

PRINT "PROGRAM TERMINATED"
                          3480
3E
37
                          3490
7D
                          3500
                                                  END
VTAB 23: HTAB 8: PRINT "PRESS RETURN TO C
CØ
                          3510
                                              ONTINUE";: GET ZZ$: HTAB 1: VTAB 23: PRINT
                          "";: CALL - 958: RETURN
3520 IF PEEK (222) = 16 THEN 2470
B2
                          3530
                                                   GOTO 2510
TOTAL: 829B
```

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END OF LISTING 1

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LETTERS continued from page 2

Many people still use the old DOS because there was so much good software written for it. It is easy to learn, easy to modify, and easy to use from machine language. We acknowledge that our readers our looking for stateof-the-art information and programs. We also know that they seek new methods to use the gigabytes of older DOS 3.3 material.

The two DOS 3.3-related programs in April illustrate our commitment to support the old Apple II users in their quest to take advantage of newer technology, by simplifying the porting of programs from DOS 3.3 to ProDOS (ProDOS Linker), and speeding up existing DOS 3.3 programs on the IIGS (RAM Disk 3.3).

By the way, we certainly share your

dream for the future of the Apple II with a 20 Mhz processor! We'd love to see one too.

VERSATILITY II

► This is a letter to tell you how great the Apple II is. I have a IIGS, and I have not found any application I cannot do with the IIGS, AppleWorks, and the TimeOut series from Beagle Bros. I use it in my home, business, and education. Examples include science projects for school, kitchen inventory and lunch count at the school, membership, finance, desktop publishing for a dairy goat club, and of course budgets, cash flows, and taxes.

I would like to encourage you to keep up the Apple II line, and to push it aggressively for all types of appli-

I am a member of Big Red Computer Club and National Appleworks Users Group.

> Becky Jo Schnaufer Keves, OK

REVIEWING REVIEWS

► I must address a few comments in Neil Shapiro's review of 2088: The Cryllan Mission (April 1990). As you know, my brothers and I have been submitting programs to Nibble since 1982. In 1988 we formed Victory Software to write 2088.

The review closes by stating, "But it was obviously a family effort in programming and design that might well have benefited from an outside editor." Neil's remark would imply that family-owned companies are inferior to more corporate counterparts.

I cannot agree with his comments regarding our manual, since we have not received complaints from our customers. Furthermore, I cannot agree with his comments regarding our novel approach to conversation. In fact, our customers have enjoyed it.

Many companies have completely ignored the need for IIGS-specific software. Victory Software, however, has written a true IIGS application and, in the process, created a role-playing game with some unconventional features, such as our conversation.

While many companies are deserting the Apple II market, Victory Software has made a strong commitment to the Apple IIGS. In a few months, we will release two more IIGS-specific products.

> Vinav Pai President Victory Software Houston, Texas

"...the single most important business-oriented product for the Apple II since AppleWorks."

APPLE II

BY CHARLES H. GAJEWAY

Masterful database. Are you ready for a sweeping statement? Here goes: I think that DB Master Professional (Stone Edge Technologies: \$295) is the single most important business-oriented product for the Apple II since the introduction of AppleWorks. As the only true relational database program for the Apple IIe, IIc, and IIGS, DBMP can give a 128K Apple II the kind of data-handling power and flexibility normally associated with MS-DOS and Macintosh systems running expensive and hard-to-learn software. (A relational database can link, or relate, information from several data files.)

I jumped right into the program with my standard test datafiles that tracks a record collection, with information on album titles, artists, music category, song lengths, and composers. This test is complex, and many well-regarded programs—including AppleWorks—have failed miserably at it. Even with very little experience, I was able to get the system up and running with DBMP in a surprisingly short time.

Report generation is extremely powerful, making it easy to design anything from a mailing label, to a point-of-sale invoice (that automatically updates inventory records, of course), to customized form letters. Whereas most database programs must be combined with a word processor to do complex reports or mail merge, DBMP does it all.

The manuals are complete, well illustrated, and generally clear, although they are sometimes overly technical and fragmented. You will need to keep both books handy at all times, especially as you try out some of the more sophisticated features. And while the program is operated with a simple menu system, DBMP takes a fair amount of time to learn because of its amount of time to learn because of its array of features and options. *DBMP* gives you all the power you need and can even import your current files from AppleWorks (except version 3.0) and other programs.

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DB Master Professional

Stone Edge Technologies, Inc. • P.O. Box 3200 • Maple Glen, PA 19002 • (215) 641-1825

Neil Shapiro replies:

My comments about 2088 were, for the most part, positive. But I did call out two faults with the game. The more subjective of these was that the dialogue given to the townspeople seems to be overdone, too long, and certainly not realistic. This is an opinion, but I feel most people who play

2088 will agree.

My complaint with the manual is not so subjective. It lacks complete diagrams of screen displays, a tutorial, charts of opponents' strengths, and a step-by-step explanation of combat.

I did state that "once you get past the manual, if you can treat the townspeople with a sort of half-eared indulgence, I think you'll find 2088 to be the first RPG to take full advantage of the Apple IIGS." I agree that it was a "bold and unconventional approach." I also agree that Victory has created a "true GS application." That's why I recommended that people investigate the game.

THE ERROR TRAP

■ Another Applesoft Mover (Vol. 10/No. 8, Listing 1: MOVER, p. 57): Two lines were left out. Insert the following two lines between lines 63993 and 63994. You will either have to renumber the program in order to do so, or retype lines 63989 through 63993 and start numbering them at 63985.

63993 AL = 16385: AH = 16386: L = (PEEK (175) + (256 * PEEK (176))) - 2048: REM set high and low byte pointers and length of prgm

63994 POKE AH, PEEK (AH) + 64 -8:AL = PEEK (AL) + (256 * PEEK (AH)):AH = AL + 1: IF(AH - 16386) < L THEN 6399Ø: REM parse through prgm and change high byte pointers

■ Hi-Res Color Scout (Vol. 11/No. 4, Listing 2: COLORSCOUT.BIN, p. 75): The commands to zero memory were incorrect and cause the program to break into the system monitor. If you used an assembler use the following command after CALL-151:

2112:Ø N 2113>2112.21FEM

If you entered Listing 2 enter the following commands:

BLOAD COLORSCOUT.BIN

21Ø8:AD 13 21 85 43 AØ ØØ 4C 2C FE

Press Control-C, then enter

BSAVE COLORSCOUT.BIN, A\$2000, L\$78F

If you need help with your Nibble program, contact the Nibble Technical Support Staff at Nibble, 52 Domino Drive, Concord, MA 01742. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Phone support is available on the Tech Support line from Monday through Friday between 2 and 5 PM EST at (508) 371-1669.

If you own a 300- or 1200-baud modem, call the Nibble Hot Line to receive the latest errata notices, download a One-Liner, or order a Nibble/MindCraft product. The Hot Line provides up-to-the-minute, 24-hour technical informa-tion on Nibble programs plus other Apple goodies. Have your Apple call our Apple at (508) 369-8920. Set your communications software at 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity, full duplex. The Hot Line will automatically determine the cogrect baud rate.

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ON THE SCENE continued from page 15

TRAINING WHEELS FOR APPLEWORKS

■ Learn how to use AppleWorks on your way to work. Just pop in the new tape from NAUG (the National Apple User's Group), watch the road, and listen. This new 90-minute tape, How to Use the Features of AppleWorks 3.0, showcases Dr. Warren Williams describing how to use the more than 50 new features added to



the latest version of AppleWorks. The tape costs \$9.95 including shipping. The National Apple User's Group, Box 87453,

Canton, MI 48187; (313) 454-1115.
CIRCLE NUMBER 158

NOT JUST SINGLE FILE

The telecommunications service America Online offers Apple II and Macintosh owners a combined 10,000 public domain and shareware files. The files are quality-checked by forum leaders in such areas as

business, communications, desktop publishing, user groups, and utilities, among

others.
Compression

and decompression programs are included with the America Online software, which costs \$5.95 a month and hourly rates of \$5 evenings and weekends, \$10 weekdays. Quantum Computer Services, Inc., 8619 Westwood Center Dr., Vienna, VA, 22182; (800) 227-6364.

CIRCLE NUMBER 160

A SPECIAL FIESTA

If you love to mix a good time with the love of all Apple computers, get tickets now for the June



15-17 AppleFiesta '90 in Tempe Arizona, sponsored by the AzApple/Mac User Group. This fourth annual show at the Sheraton Tempe Mission Palms will feature up to 50 vendor displays, seminars, and user group and public forums. The advance reservation ticket price of \$8.00 is

available through June 1. Apple Computer will be taking four booths, and will show its support by sponsoring a breakfast and a hospitality suite and supplying more computers and equipment. Some of the other Apple II vendors at the show include Beagle Bros, Chinook, Broderbund, Applied Engineering, Ingenuity Inc., Stone Edge Technology, Roger Wagner, and Addison-Wesley. Apple Fiesta 1990, P.O. Box 34056, Phoenix, AZ 85067; (602) 992-5515.

CIRCLE NUMBER 159

ASK NIBBLE continued from page 9

| | | Table 1: PIN Values | | |
|----------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Position | Value | Meaning | Purpose | |
| 1 | 1 | Printer | Mode of serial port | |
| | 2 | Communications | | |
| 2 | 1 | 6 data bits, 1 stop bit | Serial data protocol | |
| | 2 | 6 data bits, 2 stop bits | | |
| | 3 | 7 data bits, 1 stop bit | | |
| | 4 | 7 data bits, 2 stop bits | | |
| | 5 | 8 data bits, 1 stop bit | | |
| | 6 | 8 data bits, 2 stop bits | | |
| 3 | 1 | 110 (bits per second) | Baud rate | |
| | 2 3 | 300 | | |
| | | 1200 | | |
| | 4 | 2400 | | |
| | 5 | 4800 | | |
| | 6 | 9600 | | |
| | 7 | 19200 | | |
| 4 | 1 | None | Parity setting | |
| | 2 | Even | | |
| | 3 | Odd | | |
| | 4 | Mark | | |
| | 5 | Space | | |
| 5 | 1 | No screen echo | Screen echo control | |
| | 2 | Screen echo | | |
| 6 | 1 | No LF after CR | Line feed after Return? | |
| | 2 | LF after CR | | |
| 7 | 1 | No CR | Return after "x" characters | |
| | 2 | CR after 40 chars. | | |
| | 3 | CR after 72 | | |
| | 4 | CR after 80 | | |
| | 5 | CR after 132 | | |

These commands are usually done by printing a Control-I character followed by a value and a modifier character. For example, to set the baud rate to 9600 baud, a BASIC program would use the line:

PRINT CHR\$(9); "14B"

"14" is the control value for the Control-I-x-B command for the Super Serial Card or Apple IIc (or IIGS) serial port. The space allotted for this column is insufficient for a complete listing of serial port commands, but the information you need is in the manual for the Super Serial Card and in the reference manuals for the Apple IIe, IIc, or IIGS.

Coming Soon!

- ► Virtual Memory Your Applesoft arrays can now be as large as your disk media! This machine-language utility will store and retrieve large arrays from a disk in small portions as they are needed by your program.
- ▶ Disk Encrypter Keep unwanted eyes from viewing your disks by encoding the entire disk. Only you will know the password to decipher them.
- ► Pawns Practice your chess strategy as you face off against the Apple in a race of pawns on the Hi-Res screen.

Send In Your Entries!!!!

The One-Liner and Two-Liner Contests are ongoing events with several winners chosen every month! If you're one of the lucky winners, you can choose your favorite Nibble disk as your prize. . just for having fun on your own. All you need to do is create the most interesting, attractive, useful, and/or clever program that can be typed using just one or two program lines.

Since this issue of Nibble will be hitting the newsstands so close to the Fourth of July, it seemed only fitting that a Hi-Res display of fireworks should win a prize. Just type in this two-liner, run it and watch as the fireworks explode on your monitor. For Fireworks, Ben Houston of Delta, BC, Canada will be receiving the Nibble disk Super Works.

1 DIM X1(405): HGR2 : FOR A = 1 TO 9E9: RESTORE :B 4D $= \emptyset: H = RND (1) * 179$ + 50:V = RND (1) * 89 + 20: FOR I = 1 TO 3: READ A(I),C(I),D(I),E(I):Y(I) = Ø: NEXT : FOR G = Ø TO 32 STEP .5: FOR I = 1 TO 3:A(I) = A(I)1 = 1 10 3:A(1) = A(1) + .0005: HCOLOR= 3:X = C(1) + (1 + SIN ((A(1) - 75) / A(1))):Y(1) = Y(1) + D(1):S% = 189 - X - (V - E(I)) HPLOT H + Y(I), S%: HPLOT E2 H - Y(I), S%: X1(B) = Y(I):B = B + 1:X1(B) = S%:B= B + 1: NEXT I,G:R = 8 : FOR C = 1 TO 3: FOR I = Ø TO 400 STEP R: HCOLOR= Ø: HPLOT H - X1
(I),X1(I + 1): HPLOT H + X1(I), X1(I + 1): NEXT:

TOTAL: 3131

So the award shows are over for another year. We now know who the best actor, actress, movie, singer, etc. were for 1989. If you're like most of us, you were not

R = R / 2: NEXT C,A: DAT

A 1.1,32,.25,14,.998,28,

.5,6,1.0815,28,.5,

fortunate enough to get your name up in lights. Curt Esser of Crystal Lake, IL, has a solution. MARQUEES is a two-liner that puts your name, or any other message, up in lights on the Apple screen.

When MARQUEES is run, a question mark will appear on the screen. At this prompt, enter the number of lines of text contained in your message (1-10). The program will then prompt you, with a question mark, for each line of your message. Each line of the message can be no more than 37 characters long. After the last line of the message is entered, the marquee is lit and your name or message will appear in lights for all to see.

1 S = 38: INPUT N: FOR I = 1

BC.

```
TO N: INPUT A$(I): NEXT :V = 10 - N: HOME :
                     INVERSE : VTAB V + 2:
                     FOR I = 1 TO N + 2 + 1:
                     HTAB 4: FOR F = 1 TO 33 : PRINT " ";: NEXT :
                     PRINT : NEXT : VTAB V +
                       3: FOR I = 1 TO N:H = 2
                     1 - LEN (A$(I)) / 2:
                     HTAB H: PRINT A$(I):
                     PRINT : NEXT : NORMAL : FOR F = 1 TO 50: VTAB V : PRINT " ";: FOR I = 1 TO 18: PRINT "* ";: NEX
                     T : PRINT : FOR I = 1 TO
                T : PRINI : FOR - N + 1

PRINT "*";: HTAB 39: PRIN
T "*": PRINT " ";: HTAB
39: PRINT " ": NEXT :

PRINT "*";: HTAB 39:

PRINT "*";: HTAB 39:

PRINT "*"; FOR I = 1 TO
19: PRINT " *";: NEXT :

PRINT " ": VTAB V: FOR
I = 1 TO 19: PRINT " *";
: NEXT : PRINT " ": FOR
DC
```

I = 1 TO N + 1: PRINT

```
";: HTAB 39: PRINT " ":
PRINT "*";: HTAB 39:
PRINT "*": NEXT : PRINT
  ";: HTAB 39: PRINT
": FOR I = 1 TO 20: PRIN
      ":: NEXT : NEXT
```

TOTAL: 3131

If you like to peek around in the Apple's memory, give ADDRESS.PEEKER, by Richard McMillan of Commerce, GA, a try. When this one-liner is run, you will be prompted for the beginning and ending memory locations that you would like displayed. Be sure to enter these locations in decimal format. After this information is entered, the decimal and hexadecimal value of the first memory location will be displayed on the screen. Each subsequent keypress will display the contents of another memory location. ADDRESS. PEEKER is ProDOS and DOS 3.3 compatible.

```
HOME : PRINT CHR$ (21);:
H$ = "0123456789ABCDEF":
INPUT "START ADDRESS: "
  ;S: INPUT "END ADDRESS:
";E: FOR I = S TO E:L =
  PEEK (I):L$ = STR$ (L)
           INT (L / 16):B$ =
  MID$ (H$,B+1,1):C$ =
  MID$ (H$, INT (L - 16 *
  B + 1),1): PRINT I" =
TAB( 12 - LEN (L$))L$"
   = $"B$C$: GET A$: NEXT
```

TOTAL: 0001

Typing These Programs \star \star \star \star \star

Here are a few tips for typing in one-liners and two-liners. Be sure to omit spaces when typing in Applesoft programs, unless the spaces appear in strings between quotes, or in REM or DATA statements. You'll find it easier (and often essential) to substitute the question mark (?) for the PRINT statement. And when typing in machine language programs, it's safe to type in just the second digit of a hexadecimal pair if the first digit is a zero, e.g., the hex pair 03 can be typed in simply as 3. For more information on typing in programs, see the Typing Tips section.

The Ground Rules \star \star \star \star \star \star

Your programs must be your own, original work and may be written in Applesoft or machine language. You must be able to enter your program directly from the keyboard, without using a programming aid or line editor. Programs must be submitted on disk, accompanied by an 8.5- x 11-inch sheet of paper with your name, address, Nibble disk choice, program instructions and the words One-Liner Contest" or "Two-Liner Contest

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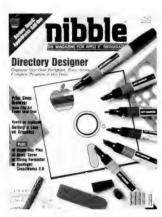
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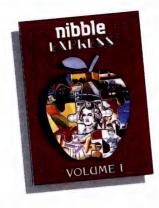
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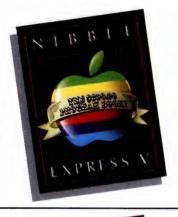


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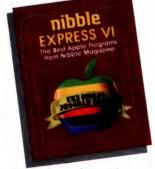


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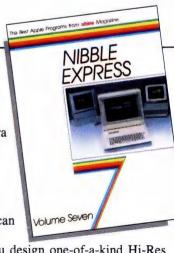
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Landscape for the IIGS, also available for the IIe and IIc, lets you draw a basic outline of your house, and then select plantings to put around it. Working in a top view of your house and land, you place the plantings you want from a selection of 28 trees and 17 shrubs. You can add objects to your house and yard, such as picture windows and a storage shed.

Once your basic trees, shrubs, and objects are placed using the mouse and standard cut, paste, and move procedures, you can view them from any of four sides. This gives you the perspective of approaching the house from any direction. In these views, and the top view, you can select any or all of the foliage and adjust their age using the mouse and a scroll bar. You may find that a tree is too overpowering for the view you want from the street, or that it would shade the house too much.

There are limitations to the detail you can attain with this portion of the the program. For instance, you can't draw a driveway or sidewalk in the top view, nor can you add ground covers or grasses. For adding these details, you need to use the Finishing Tools. You can add any type of object, and additional views are included for the sheds, fences, and windows. A color monitor makes this feature a lot of fun, as you have a lot of options for palettes and patterns. Text can

also be added with the finishing tools.

If you still want to jazz up your landscape plan more, a separate Paint Your Own Home program provides a fairly complete draw program, complete with

a small clip art library of trees, sports, architectural shapes, and miscellaneous items. When you're finished, you can print your design on an ImageWriter or Laser-Writer. And if you have the program add numbers to the trees and shrubs, you can have it print out a shopping list!

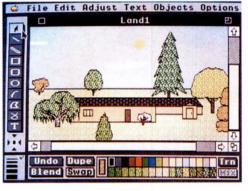
Additional clip art files of trees and shrubs are available for the South, East, Southwest, and Northwest regions of the U.S. These are paint-layer disks that are more realistic than the

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Landscape is a fun program to use, and indispensable if you are toying with various designs for the greening of your yard. Its 80-page manual has an extensive table of contents that makes up, for the most part, for the lack of an index.

Landscape complements the two other Abracadata programs in the Design Your Own Home series: Architecture and Interiors. Landscape for the IIGS comes on two 3.5-inch disks and costs \$89.95. The IIe, IIc, and IIc Plus version comes on 5.25-inch disks and costs \$69.95. Supplemental disks cost \$29.95. Contact Abracadata at P.O. Box 2440, Eugene, OR 97402; (503) 342-3030.



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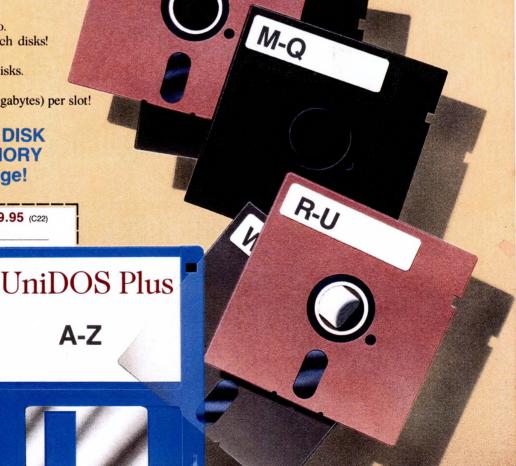
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